

Alabama

Health - 1937

Clean-Up Campaign

Planned For Ramer

Plans have been completed by the Ramer Civic Club and the Ramer Chapter, Future Farmers of America for the annual clean-up campaign sponsored jointly by the clubs as a civic improvement project. It was announced yesterday. The campaign has been set for the week beginning May 10 and will include, in addition to the town clean-up, the semi-annual cemetery clean-up day as well.

According to Mrs. S. U. Turnipseed, president of the Ramer Civic Club, circular letters will be sent to every citizen of Ramer asking cooperation in the accumulation of all debris along fences and roadsides, around their own buildings and on adjoining premises, so that it may be destroyed or removed by trucks. The letter will set forth the dangers of accumulated trash as fire hazards and breeding places for disease-bearing pests, mosquitos and flies. An appeal will be made also for a follow-up beautification campaign, in which flower planting, renovating of fences and painting will be encouraged.

Bullock Officials

On Health Tour

4-27-37
UNION SPRINGS, ALA., April 26.—Bullock County Health and Extension officials, in company with representatives from Auburn and Tuskegee Institute, toured Bullock County Sunday and gave demonstrations, talks and showed moving pictures on health at Negro rural churches in Eno community and Mt. Cony Baptist Church near Midway.

"Tuskegee's distinction," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, "is not measured by its class room work alone, but by its service in teaching health, better farming and other such measures which have helped people to live differently and better."

Miss Helen Kennedy, nutrition specialist at Auburn, urged a balanced diet as a protection against nutritional and other diseases.

Dr. J. W. Chenault, orthopedic specialist at the Tuskegee Institute Hospital said that Alabama was the first State in the country to receive a grant from the Children's Bureau of Washington for the holding of clinics for crippled children. "Five regional clinics for crippled children," said Dr. Chenault, "including one for Negroes at Tuskegee, have been established and I am glad to tell you that Negro crippled children receive more consideration here in Alabama than they do in Illinois, the State from which I came."

Dr. H. D. Shelamer, sanitation officer for Bullock County presented moving pictures which showed the ravages of malaria and methods for its prevention and control.

Public Health Nurse E. V. Rivers gave a demonstration in the preparation and serving of food for the sick and Dr. E. H. Hudson, Negro physician of Union Springs warned his audiences against the "community health advisers" who refer to common ailments as "spells" and prescribe roots and herbs and other home remedies which may be either harmful or useless.

E. B. Holloway, Negro county agent and E. D. Ray, county home demonstration agent were in charge of arrangements and T. M. Campbell, Negro extension supervisor, presided. Others present at the meetings included Miss Elizabeth Deloney, State 4-H Club leader, Auburn; N. Kollock, Negro State agent; L. C. Hanna, Negro State home demonstration agent; T. M. Oliver, Jeanes supervisor; J. R. Otis, director, agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; and A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, AAA.

Union Springs, Ala. Herald

April 29, 1937

PROMOTING HEALTH AMONG NEGROES IN BULLOCK CO.

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E. B. Holloway, Negro County Agent, and T. D. Ray, County Home Demonstration Agent, were held this week. The exhibit is located at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, across from the post office.

More than 5,000 persons have attended the exhibit, which is sponsored by the Health Department, Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and Negro organizations, including the Mineral District Medical Society, Y. W. C. A. and others.

The exhibit is open each day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Speakers at the meeting Sunday will include Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, director of Negro Health of the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. H. E. Nash, president of the Atlanta Medical Association. There will be a musical program by the Industrial High School Band and male choir and massed church choirs.

The exhibit includes a number of charts, shown at the Texas Centennial Exposition, concerning tuberculosis among Negroes. There is an exhibit on venereal diseases, a model health center and other exhibits. Two talking motion pictures, one relating to tuberculosis and the other to syphilis, are shown continuously. These pictures have been shown to about 40,000 persons in Jefferson County in the last six months.

Although intended primarily as a

means of emphasizing the seriousness of the problem of tuberculosis among the Negroes, the exhibit is said to be of much interest to white people as well as colored, since tuberculosis among the Negroes is also a matter of serious concern to the white race.

Funds for the construction of the exhibit, which consists of 12 units each 3 1/2 by 6 feet and covers 50 linear feet of wall space, were contributed in part by the Federal government through an appropriation to the United States Public Health Service.

Birmingham, Ala. News

May 20, 1937

NEGROES ATTEND HEALTH EXHIBIT

Mass Meeting At Auditorium

Sunday Will Climax

Week's Program

A mass meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. Sunday at the Municipal Auditorium as the closing feature of a Negro Health Exhibit being held this week. The exhibit is located at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, across from the post office.

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Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

May 20, 1937

HEALTH EXHIBIT IS VISITED BY MANY

Addresses By Experts Are Features Of Display

Approximately 5,000 have attended a Negro health exhibit being held this week at the southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, North. The exhibit is under the auspices of the Health Department, Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and several Negro organizations including the Mineral District Medical Society, Y. W. C. A., and others.

The exhibit is open each day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. It will close Sunday afternoon and will be followed by a mass meeting on Negro health at the Municipal Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Sunday. Speakers at this meeting will include Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, director of Negro health for the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. H. E. Nash, president of the Atlanta Medical Association.

The exhibit includes a number of charts, which were shown at the Texas Centennial Exposition, based on tuberculosis among Negroes. Other exhibits cover venereal diseases and there is a continuous motion picture show.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

May 20, 1937



shows held at Memphis, Dothan and Montgomery is convinced that Alabama can grow and finish good beef.

With all respect to all the other causes to which this week, here and abroad, is devoted by name, the cause in which Birmingham has the greatest stake is Negro health. For its own sake and for the sake of everybody else, the great Negro population of Birmingham must be guarded, educated, implemented and inspired in the ways of bodily well-being. Its own efforts in this direction are entitled to the supplementary efforts of all of us. In matters of health, as in so many other matters, the time has come when the white people of the South cannot go forward unless the colored people are permitted to go forward, too.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 19, 1937

FOR HEALTH PROJECT URGED

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Graves Asks Alabamians To
View Exhibit Offered
On Tuberculosis

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(P)—Gov. Graves has urged Alabamians to visit an exhibit on tuberculosis among Negroes now on display in the state.

The exhibit, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, will be on display in Birmingham until May 23, Selma, May 25-29; Montgomery, June 1-5; Tuskegee, June 8-12, and Mobile, June 15-19.

Gov. Graves' statement issued through the state Health Department, follows:

"Negroes constitute more than 36 per cent of the population of this state, and tuberculosis, still a serious problem of both races, is a particularly serious problem for colored people. In Alabama as elsewhere, the tuberculosis death rate among the Negroes is nearly three times as high as among white people.

"The time has come for the members of both races to get away from the old misapprehension that a large percentage of our Negroes must inevitably die of tuberculosis. We know now that this is a disease which can be prevented among them as well as among the white people. We also know that Negroes can be, and actually are, cured of tuberculosis, although medical science has made less progress in both prevention and cure among them than among white people.

"We must devote to the problem of tuberculosis among our colored people the same intelligence that we have devoted to the conquest of this disease, and others, among the white race. In both races, it is much more easily prevented than cured, and a knowledge of the social and other conditions that lead to tuberculosis is one of the most powerful weapons of protection against it.

"The exhibit on tuberculosis among Negroes is being sent out by the National Tuberculosis Association as a part of its educational campaign. Part of the funds for its construction were furnished by the federal government through the United States Public Health Service. Its visit to five Alabama cities will afford an unusual opportunity for the people of our state to see what has been done in the conquest of tuberculosis among the colored people and what remains to be done in the future. I strongly urge all who can, particularly the colored people, to see it while it is in their communities."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
May 23, 1937

Tuberculosis Exhibit Attendance Urged In Statement By Burns

The seriousness of the tuberculosis problem in Dallas County, in Alabama and in the South generally, in spite of notable progress made during the past few decades in its conquest, was emphasized by Mayor L. P. Burns, in a statement issued Saturday urging the people of Selma and this section to attend the Exhibit on Tuberculosis among Negroes, which is to be on display in this city on May 25 to 29. The exhibit will be in the old Hill Grocery on Alabama Avenue.

Mayor Burns's statement was as follows:

"Tuberculosis ranks sixth in Alabama as a cause of death. In 1935 it was responsible for 6.1 per cent of all the deaths occurring in the State, the tuberculosis death rate being 61.8 per 100,000 population. In that year, 59 tuberculosis deaths occurred in Dallas County, of which 21 occurred in the city of Selma and the remaining 38 in the rural areas outside the city. Of special significance in the light of the problem which this exhibit is seeking to emphasize is the fact that 53 of these 59 Dallas County tuberculosis deaths, or nearly nine-tenths of the total, occurred among the colored people. In fact, only one form of illness, heart disease, caused more deaths among the Negroes of Dallas County in 1935 than tuberculosis caused.

"The high tuberculosis mortality rate among Negroes is not due primarily to racial susceptibility to this disease. Tuberculosis is primarily a disease of poverty, although of course no one, whatever may be his economic position, is immune. The economic conditions among which many Negroes live are such as to make them much more likely to contract it than white people are. This exhibit shows what has been done to reduce the tuberculosis death rate among the colored people and shows also what remains to be done in the future. This knowledge will prove helpful to members of both races, and I urge all who people of this community who can to see it."

Visits Alabama



DR. THOMAS PARRAN, JR.

DR. THOMAS PARRAN, JR., surgeon-general of the United States, on a tour to get first hand insight into Southern health problems, stopped in Montgomery yesterday after a visit to the Coffee County Tuberculosis Clinic. Dr. Parran had just attended the Tri-State Medical Convention in Shreveport La. He will leave this afternoon for Atlanta.

Dr. Parran is making a tour through the several Southeastern States to obtain first hand information concerning the health work being done. "I do not have a definite plan," he said, "but want to know just what we are up against in attacking the health problem."

Today Dr. Parran will visit Tuskegee, accompanied by Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, to see the Macon County Venereal Disease Clinic. "The arousing of interest in the public health problem, especially the venereal disease problem," said Dr. Parran, "has meant much in showing just what the extent of the need is. The circle of poverty, ignorance, and disease must be broken. Public health work can break into one part of the cycle, education another. The combination of the two will mean much in doing away with disease."

Negro Health Council Group To Meet Sunday P.M.

A few days ago a group of Negro citizens met in the Health Department at the City Hall and listened attentively to Mr. Williams (white) of the Health Department make John T. Clarke, to report at the annual meeting of the Council in January. The agency members were unanimous in expressing thanks and appreciation to all who assisted in the recent appeal for funds for the Negroes.

President G. Arthur Cook, who presided, appointed a nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Paul Merleins, chairman, Mrs. D. R. Quemore, Harvey H. Luttrell, treasurer, reported the \$58,797.60 was divided as follows:

Center located near Cross-Field in North Birmingham, which will be

completed in the near future and which was dedicated to Mr. Aubrey Williams of the National Children's Home, \$7,486.32; Young Women's Christian Association, \$5,321.16; Hospitalization Committee, \$3,507.91; Department of Public Welfare, \$9,776.69.

Representative Negroes voice their approval of the suggestions made by Mr. Williams. On motion by Prof. William Moore of Lincoln School, Dr. H. C. Bryant was made chairman of the Negro organizing group. Dr. Bryant appointed Mr. Robert Coar of the Health Department as Secretary. During the past week a nomination committee has completed the nomination list and will make their report at the meeting to be held in Judge Wells' courtroom at 4 p. m. Saturday.

All persons interested in helping to push this effort to give Negro doctors, nurses and attendants a chance to demonstrate their ability in the management of a well equipped T. B. Clinic for Negro affected with the dreaded disease are invited to attend this meeting.

There are thousands of Negroes in Birmingham affected with T. B. and this clinic will be the means of saving thousands of lives and making the health of every citizen of Birmingham safer.

\$58,797 Realized In Unified Drive

Largest Share Of \$17,362

Goes To Sanatorium

Final reports of the Montgomery Charity and Welfare Council drive announced yesterday after a meeting Monday night of member agencies revealed total receipts of \$58,797.60.

Of the eight agencies participating in the fund, the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium received the largest cut, \$17,362.26 and the Department of Public Welfare second with \$9,776.69.

The reports of the unified drive in October were given by Haygood Patterson, campaign chairman, and John Holman, director. Resolutions of appreciation for the work done by these two men were presented by Mrs. J. Breckin Jones and unanimously voted by the council.

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Harvey H. Luttrell, treasurer, reported the \$58,797.60 was divided as follows:

Girl Scouts, \$1,925.58; Woman's

Health-1937

D.C.

COLORED COUNTY PHYSICIAN

It is commendable to note the deep interest being manifested by the members of the County Commissioners in improving the health condition of the people in the county. No other phase of the affairs of the county is more important than this one. Because of this Chatham County is among the healthy ones of the state, especially so in the way of drainage. This feature is being extended in a practical manner and curtailing malarial and the cause of other ailments. In caring for the health of the indigent of the county, the Commissioners have selected two white physicians. Their task is to cover the entire county which is indeed a large one for just two doctors. In this county the population is about equally divided between the races. Because of the very large colored population it stands to reason that consideration should be given to the selection of one of that member. Most of our people in the rural districts who are sorely in need of medical attention, are somewhat reticent in calling a white physician. Having one of their own, they would feel free in seeking attention. Because of this and other reasons, we are appealing to the board to select one of our colored physicians to look after the needs of these indigents. For more than forty years the city has had colored physicians. They have given satisfactory service and aided in an incalculable manner in maintaining health conditions. Most serious consideration should be given this thought and action taken within reasonable time.

**S. C. Fourth Annual
Tuberculosis Conference
Saturday, October 23rd**

Dr. Hugh A. Browne, Arkansas,

To Be The Principal Speaker

Several hundred Newsreels, the mimeographed circulars issued by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee, were distributed this week. Attached to them are the colorful invitations to attend the fourth annual South Carolina Conference on Tuberculosis among Negroes, which will be com-

ined as formerly with the annual state meeting of Christmas Seal workers.

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium, Columbia, Saturday October 23, from 10:30 a. m. to 3 p.m.

Dr. Hugh A. Browne, Supt. of Thomas C. McRae Memorial Sanatorium, Alexander, Arkansas will be the guest speaker on this occasion. The work Dr. Browne is doing in Arkansas is highly rated by national authorities in the field of tuberculosis. He was one of the speakers on the program of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference held at Houston, Texas in 1935. His paper, among several others, was published thru a grant from the Rosenwald Fund and distributed throughout the nation.

The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting and a larger attendance than ever is expected.

Health - 1937

Florida

Worlula, Fla., Herald
February 5, 1937

NOTED TUBERCULOSIS AUTHORITY COMING TO FLORIDA

Jacksonville—Dr. C. St. Clair Guild of New York, advisor to the Committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes of the National Tuberculosis Association, will come to Florida February 8 for five days of conferences with the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association officers to discuss the program of tuberculosis control in Florida.

While in the state Dr. Guild will confer with Dr. McPhaul, state health officer, Dr. A. J. Logie, director of the tuberculosis bureau of the State Board of Health. He will visit Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Miami and Tampa.

About a year and a half ago a vigorous effort was launched by Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association to reduce the tuberculosis death rate among Negroes. A committee of outstanding Negroes was appointed to further the work and sponsor the program.

On the committee are physicians, educators, nurses and clubwomen interested in the improvement of conditions among members of their race. The Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has contributed to the program and made possible a tuberculosis institute for Negro physicians in Miami last July.

Dade City, Fla., Banner
April 16, 1937

Health Day Observed By Colored Schools

Under the direction of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, Washington, a splendid health day program was put on at the Dade City colored school, in which all colored schools in the county participated. The outdoor exercises, drills, May Pole dance, songs and readings by the pupils were all well done. The king and queen of health, Ruby Lee Thomas of Lacochee and Robert Lee Standifer of San Antonio were crowned by Susie King and Thelma Burt.

Addresses were made by Fred O. Revels, county superintendent; Reuel Platt, chairman of the school board; Mrs. Agnes Hope Kahler, chairman of the Health Council; Mrs. P. L. Tittman and Mrs. Mills. Judges to select the healthiest children in the chosen group were: Dr. W. W. Jones,

Mrs. Annis Veazey, Mrs. Tittman and Mrs. F. C. Wirt.

The marked improvement shown by the colored people since the beginning of health work in the county is very encouraging.

Plant City, Fla., Courier
April 20, 1937

Clean-Up Campaign Is Brought to Close by Negroes This Section

A clean-up campaign among negro homes in Hillsborough county was concluded last week, with the Alafia community showing the greatest improvement.

In the Plant City contest for the cleanest colored residences, Annie Henderson and Susie Blunt won top honors.

Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat
July 4, 1937

Negro Doctors Will Study Tuberculosis

How to find the early case of tuberculosis and how to treat it after it has been discovered are some of the things which negro physicians will learn when they attend a tuberculosis institute opening in Miami next week.

The institute beginning July 5 is a duplicate of one held in Miami last year and is sponsored by the tuberculosis and public health committee of the Florida Medical association and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health association with the financial assistance of the Julius Rosenwald fund, of Chicago.

Seven physicians from different sections of Florida will receive the training this year and at the end of the three-week course those successfully completing the studies will be awarded certificates. Lectures by specialists on all phases of tuberculosis work and practical work in diagnosis and treatment will comprise the study course.

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 11, 1937

PHYSICIANS ARRANGE SCHEDULE OF VISITS

Inspection Tour Through Christian Hospital Set For

Institute Doctors

A schedule of extra-curricular visits to various places in Dade county has been arranged this week for physicians attending the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians which is being conducted at the Christian hospital, 1218 N. W.

First place, under the financial

sponsorship of the Julius Rosen-

wald Fund of Chicago and of the

Florida Health and Tuberculosis

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The medical group will be taken

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Vogt will lecture on "Tuberculosis

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who will lecture on "Tuberculosis

society here, also are invited to wit-

ness the film display. The screen-

ing has been arranged at Mount

Zion Baptist Church.

Dr. E. C. Brunner, who is in

charge of the afternoon clinics, will

take the visiting negro doctors on

an inspection trip to the county

X-ray Demonstration." This will be

conducted by Dr. E. C. Brunner.

At the noon recess there will

be a pneumothorax and fluoroscopic

clinic at 2 p. m., followed by a clin-

ical demonstration from 3 to 5 p. m.

under the heading, "Pneumothorax

Dynamics, Indications, Compli-

cations—Complications—Rest—Col-

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Bacillus—Emulsion." The clinic

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Monday's institute sessions in-

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Palmer on "Diagnosis and Treat-

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and by Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman,

on "Differential Diagnosis—Non-

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was continued in the early after-

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by Dr. E. C. Brunner on "Disease

of Mediastinum—Physical Signs—

Diagnosis—Injuries to Chest—

Hemothorax—Pneumohemothorax

—Mediastinal Flutter—Traumatic

Asphyxia—New Granulitis, Benign

and Malignant—Staus-Thymico—

Lymphaticus."

The program yesterday included

a lecture by Dr. Flipse on "Com-

parative Racial Resistance to Pul-

monary Tuberculosis," a talk by

Miss Jean Waldron of the Miami

Board of Health, on "The Tubercu-

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tance," and a discussion by Dr. Ar-

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health at Jacksonville on "The

Classification of Pulmonary Tu-

berculosis."

The clinic in the afternoon was

conducted by Dr. Brunner, and was

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of subject matter under the head-

ing, "Tuberculosis and Diabetes—

Tuberculosis in Pregnancy—Syphi-

lis—Rectal Diseases—Blood Find-

ings in Tuberculosis—Hemoglobin

Response to Foods and Minerals."

The institute is now in its final

week, the closing ceremonies being

scheduled for Friday night.

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 12, 1937

LECTURES SET FOR INSTITUTE

Hospital Inspection Tour To Climax Day's Program

A day-long program of lectures and clinical studies climaxed by a tour of inspection of Christian hospital in the evening will feature today's sessions of the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians, which is being conducted at the Christian hospital here under the financial sponsorship of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and the Florida Health and Tuberculosis Association.

The medical group will be taken through Christian hospital tomorrow night, when all wards, operating

rooms and other quarters will

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Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
October 15, 1937

TUBERCULOSIS GROUP MEETS

Negro Unit Planned
Here Shortly

Plans for a negro tuberculosis unit in Orlando, was one of the main topics of the first Fall meeting of the Orange County Tuber-

closis and Health Association held here last night before a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Mrs. W. H. Spiers, president of the local chapter, presided over the meeting which was featured by talks by Dr. Duncan McEwan, Dr. R. F. Thompson, superintendent of the State tuberculosis sanitarium at Woodsmere, and Mrs. E. A. Pinchon of Jacksonville, executive secretary of the State Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Pinchon's topic was "Why the Tuberculosis Association?"

Also in attendance were Dr. H. W. Wooden and Dr. S. H. Daniel, colored physicians, and Nurse Taylor, who explained the great need for a negro unit. Both physicians recently completed a tuberculosis course at Miami.

HEAD COMMITTEE

Mrs. Spiers and Ed Newald were appointed to head a committee to select a suitable building for the unit.

Dr. McEwan gave a report of the work that had been done at the County Home and revealed that a pneumo-thorax clinic would shortly be installed at the Orange General Hospital.

Dr. Thompson revealed that the woodsmere Sanitarium had been completed and that they were waiting on equipment to put the 400-bed institution into operation.

Plans have been completed for the annual Christmas Seal sales which will start on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Frank Gray is chairman of the local seal committee.

The executive board was appointed as a committee to complete plans for a tag day to be held some time in the near future.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
December 10, 1937

ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC IS WELL ATTENDED

32 White Children And
Seven Negroes Are
Examined

'Thirty-two white children and seven negro children underwent examinations at the semi-annual Orthopedic Clinic at the State Board of Health Building Thursday. The clinic was sponsored by the Crippled Children's Commission, members of which were assisted by the American Legion Auxiliary.

Dr. Arthur Weiland, orthopedic surgeon of Miami, made the examinations and was assisted by Mrs. Nell Reimer and Mrs. Trigg of Miami, Mrs. Audrey Lester of Lake Worth, also Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Miss Lou Willa Hona-clinic by members of the Municipal

and Health Association held

here last night before a large and

enthusiastic gathering.

Nurses Brown and Williams, the

latter two negro nurses.

The American Legion Auxiliary

had charge of the registrations

and assisted with the children. The

Dixie Linen Company provided the

linens used, the Alfar Creamery

the milk and past presidents of the

auxiliary the sandwiches. Milk and

sandwiches not used were late

sent to needy families. Mrs. Ber

tha Hoffman is orthopedic chair

man, and Mrs. C. S. Simmons

child welfare chairman, of the

auxiliary. Mrs. P. N. Hiatt an

Mrs. A. V. Sibert, president an

treasurer, assisted. Commande

"Chuck" Pierce of the Legion pro

vided drinking cups.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 29, 1937

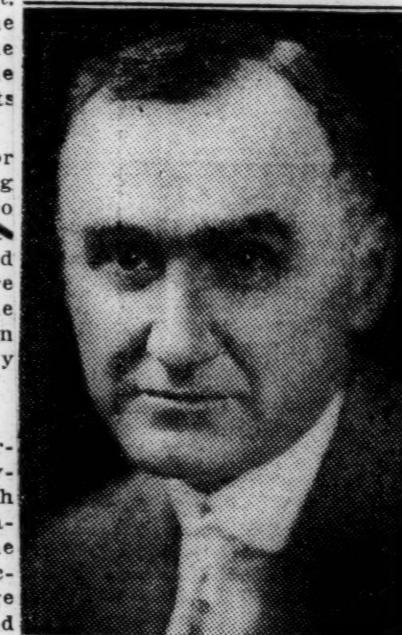
City Health Department Clinics Serve Thousands

By DR. J. R. M' EACHERN,
City Health Officer.

Two important projects for expansion of the service rendered by City Health Department were pushed to the front this year when a tuberculosis clinic was instituted at Municipal Hospital and when plans for a municipal clinic were approved.

The new pneumo-thorax treatment for white and Negro victims of tuberculosis is being administered semi-weekly at the tuberculosis

Health Officer



DR. J. R. M' EACHERN.
Physicians and nurses of the

City Health staff call each Thursday at Marcello Gonzalez Post, American Legion, to treat an average of 60 children a week at a free clinic, also calling weekly at West Tampa Fire Station for a children's clinic on Tuesdays. An average of 30 young patients attend the West Tampa clinic.

At City Hall the physicians and nurses care for those who had been exposed to diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox or tuberculosis.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 29, 1937

CITY DOCTORS GUARD HEALTH

Needy Sick, Injured Given
Care and Communicable
Diseases Checked

The number of visits to the City dental clinic has shown a steady increase from the total of 2092 in 1932 to approximately 3400 this year.

Duties of the medical division of
City Health Department compris-

ing white and Negro physicians and an epidemiologist are three-fold, according to Dr. J. R. McEachern, City Health Officer.

"The duties of the city physicians include care of indigent sick and injuries sustained in line of duty by the City employees, quarantining of communicable diseases and immunizing against certain communicable diseases and physical examination of food handlers, beauty shop and barber shop employees," Dr. McEachern said.

Other divisions of the department are charged with sanitary inspection, meat inspection, dairy inspection, weights and measures inspection, mosquito control and compilation of vital statistics.

Larger Budget

The departmental budget which dropped in 1935 to \$53,607, or less than half the 1927 peak of \$133,121, has been slightly increased this year to \$65,946.70 which includes a fund for purchase of three new automobiles required by the department. There are 32 employes in the various divisions and administrative staff. Fees collected by the inspection divisions total \$8200 for the first five months of the fiscal year or more than half the total of \$13,390 collected all last year.

Reviewing activities of the year, Dr. McEachern cited the record of no deaths of Tampa in two years from typhoid fever or diphtheria, remarkable among cities of more than 100,000 population.

Health-1937

General

8,732 Negro Males Out of 100,000 Die First Year to 6,232 Whites

Bureau of Census Figures Also Show That Out Of 100,000 Negro Males Born, 91,268, As Compared With 93,768, Will Complete First Year

Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of Census presents the following data relating to the expectation of life for Negro and white males and females. These data, prepared in the Division of Statistical Research, have been selected for advance publication from a set of life tables which the Bureau of the Census will publish in a single volume at an early date. This is the first time that it has been possible to make life tables covering the entire United States.

Out of the 100,000 Negro male babies born alive 91,268 as compared with 93,768 white male babies will complete the first year of life and enter on the second; 89,755 will begin the third year, as compared with 92,837 white babies; 82,222 Negro, and 88,621 white will reach the age of 21; and 14,419 Negro males and 29,471 white males will attain the age of 75.

The mortality rate by age is the number of persons dying in any year of age per 1,000 alive at the beginning of that year. The death rate in the first year of life, as is generally known, is very high. In Canada about one less per thousand, the figure being 5.6. For Negro males it is 87.32, and for white males it is 62.32 per thousand. In other words, out of every thousand Negroes born alive 87-plus as compared to 62-plus white die in the first year of life.

When we pass on to the South, the contrast becomes even more pointed. It is the South, indeed, which is primarily responsible for the high average of the nation as a whole. California and Nebraska, for instance, have a rate no higher than that of Canada; Ohio and Pennsylvania average no more than six dead mothers to the thousand live births, and Arizona and New York City only about five. But according to a preliminary study of the North Carolina Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Tar Heel State has a rate of 8.5. Compilations for Virginia and Tennessee show about the same result. And as we go South into Georgia and beyond, the figure tends to increase. Available statistics are often contradictory, but a general rate for the South of nine maternal deaths for every thousand live births would probably not be too high.

What explains this? Well, all

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Editor's Note: W. J. Cash, born in Gaffney, S. C., has worked on newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati, edited a semi-weekly sheet and served on the staffs of the Charlotte News and other North Carolina papers. Mr. Cash is now a regular contributor to prominent national magazines and periodicals and is completing a book on the sociology and psychology of the South.

It will soon be a hundred years since Charles Dickens set himself down and painted a big portrait of Sairey Gamp—the type of the abysmally ignorant and incompetent midwife then practicing in England. But the lady, alas, is still with us today. At least she is still alive in these United States, and above all in the South,

medical authorities to whom I have to the exclusion of physicians. They talked agree that, immediately, and ideal attention, of course, would be simply, the key to the matter is one in which every mother was cared for by a first-class obstetrician. But in Georgia there are few really first-class obstetrician women in North Carolina save those with intelligence and education enough to grasp the comparative simplicity of things they need to know; secondly, regular and thorough instruction in these things, and particularly in prenatal care; and thirdly, direction of these midwives, whereas the national average is only about 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Moreover, fully 80 per cent of the Negro women of the South are well-instructed midwife is actually preferable to the ordinary physician, and under the supervision of

especially the Negroes (whose rate is now more than 11)—midwives, but that our midwives are

North Carolina is more than 11)—which account for our excessive maternal mortality.

But let us make a distinction here. It is not the institution of midwifery who, above all, know nothing of the evil. One might

No, the trouble is not that we have good obstetricians. It would cost a great deal of money? Yes, but even from the economic standpoint, say the authorities of Sairey Gamp, who know nothing of medicine and public health I am quoting, it would probably be good need for, or the technique of, the business. For frequently the women prenatal care of the pregnant woman served by midwives have syphilis. It is principally this lack of syphilis, which, being passed on their prenatal care that kills Southern offspring, eventuates in a horde of mothers. Despite Sairey Gamp's ignorance of asepsis, the percentage of deaths from puerperal septicemia is actually a good deal lower for North Carolina than for New York City. But the toxemias of pregnancy, such as eclampsia and puerperal albuminuria (which are almost entirely preventable if the woman is under proper care from the fourth month of pregnancy), claim nearly twice as great a proportion of victims in Tar Heeldom as in Manhattan.

NEGRO MORTALITY DROPS

Southern Records Show 2.5 Per

Cent Decrease In 14 Years

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(AP)—

To inveigh against Sairey, however, would be nonsense. If she is today a decline in mortality among the immediate key to our high maternity mortality, she is certainly not the ultimate cause. Rather, she is a statistician for the public health service reported ever, would be nonsense. If she is today a decline in mortality among the immediate key to our high maternity mortality, she is certainly not the ultimate cause. Rather, she is a statistician for the public health service reported

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orders of our whites, and of well-nigh universal animal ignorance and appalling poverty among the blacks—a symbol summing up these conditions and our indifference to them. If hundreds of women die each year because Sairey Gamp is unfit to perform her function properly, it is ultimately because the public consciousness has been too dull to care-world, more than 80 per cent of the because the states have done nothing mothers are cared for by midwives to see that the midwife was made



W. J. CASH

fit.

Nothing? Perhaps that is a little strong, but not much too strong. Most of the states now have laws requiring midwives to be registered, and some states even provide a modicum of instructions for them. Since 1920, Georgia has reduced the number of its practicing midwives from 9,000 to 3,500, and "a marked reduction" in maternity is claimed as a consequence. Other states make similar claims.

But, in any case, the surface of the problem has been scratched. Authorities I have consulted tell me candidly that most of the midwives left after the application of the present laws are still definitely Sairey Gamps. And they tell me candidly also that the instruction given these midwives is, at best, so meager and desultory as to be worse than useless. What is needed, they say, is, first, the rigid examination of all midwives save those with intelligence and education enough to grasp the comparatively simple things they need to know; secondly, regular and thorough instruction in these things, and particularly in prenatal care; and thirdly, direction of these midwives, open to all indigent women, and under the supervision of

good obstetricians.

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Montgomery Ad. JOURNAL
July 10, 1937

with low rating, it was the condition of negro dwellings which dragged them down.

T.P. TOOK BIG JUMP IN 1936.

Decline Is Shown

In Negro Deaths

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(AP)—The public health service reported today a decline in mortality among southern negroes. A survey by Mary Gover, a statistician for the public health service disclosed that in the 14 year period 1920-1933, mortality in the south's negro population decreased 2.5 per cent.

In the same period, her report said, mortality decreased 7.7 per cent among the south's white population. Each age group under 30 among colored and under 45 among white showed a decline. Over those ages the recorded mortality increased for both races, the percentage increase being more for colored than for white.

The report said the maximum relative difference between colored and white mortality occurred in early adult life. Among causes of death which show a high ratio of colored to whites, syphilis was cited as outstanding.

Other diseases which cause a greater percentage of deaths among colored than white in the south included diseases of the heart and kidney, respiratory tuberculosis, pneumonia and pellagra. Causes of deaths resulting in higher mortality among southern whites than colored included cancer, diabetes and appendicitis.

Sanitary Rating.

A rating of 64 United States cities on the basis of baths, electricity, and water-closets has been made by the housing division of PWA.

This rating was never published, but was prepared to orient the work of the new national housing authority, created by the Wagner housing bill. Factors considered, in addition to sanitation in each city's homes were crowding, state of repair, ownership, and fitness for habitation.

The 10 cities which rated highest were, in order: Binghamton, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Reno, Nev.; Erie, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; San Diego, Cal.; Hagerstown, Md.; Waterbury, Conn.; and Worcester, Mass.

The 10 lowest cities on the list were: Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbia, S. C.; Little Rock, Ark.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Paducah, Ky.; Jackson, Miss.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; and (last) Birmingham, Ala.

Note—In the case of all the cities

New York, Oct. 30(CNA) Tuberculosis, seemingly on its way out in the United States, has raised its head again, and in the Negro neighborhoods where living conditions, poverty and starvation are stark the rapid spread has shocked health authorities. *Crusader News Agency*

11-1-37 New York 12

The National Tuberculosis Association revealed this week that deaths from the disease took a tremendous jump in 1936, killing almost 1500 more than in 1935. The report stated that the increase was undoubtedly due to "the increase of the south's negro population depression with the hardships, anxiety, low living standards, poor and over-crowded housing conditions and malnutrition forced upon many who previously were able to

Health - 1937

WHITE BIRTH RATE ABOVE DEATHS

Daily World
Colored Babies Born
Total 1,904; White
Births, 3,702
3-28-31

OFFICIAL COUNT

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

There were more deaths than births among the colored people of Atlanta during 1936, the annual report of the department of health reveals.

Atlanta, Ga.

Statistics show that only 1,904 colored babies were born while 2,323 colored persons died. Deaths outnumbered the births by 419.

In the white race, births exceeded deaths by 1,185. There were 3,702 births and 2,517 deaths during the 12 month period.

An official count of the Atlanta population in 1936 showed 106,577 colored and 205,739 whites, making a total of 312,316.

According to city statisticians, over twenty-one per cent of the colored population died last year while the death rate among the white population was slightly more than twelve per cent.

Even though the colored death rate was higher than its birth rate in 1936, figures show that the birth rate among both races was about the same. Considering the population of both races, the colored birth rate was 17.08, and the white birth rate was 17.99.

The colored birth rate in 1935 was higher than the other race. The colored was 18.80, and the white rate stood at 17.78. The colored birth rate was about a point higher than the white birth rate in 1934, and three points higher in 1933.

General

JIM CROW IN HEALTH
CALLED "MURDEROUS"

*Press Service of the
N.A.A.C.P.*

Detroit, Mich. July 2.- A fiery speech, bristling with facts and demands for no compromise in the fight on segregation and discrimination in the treatment of Negroes by public and private health agencies was delivered by Dr. L. T. Wright, chairman of the national board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. at the opening mass meeting of the 28th annual conference of the association here June 29 at Cass Technical high school.

7-2-37

Dr. Wright branded as "murder" and "lynching" the neglect of Negro health by the regular agencies and condemned in forthright language the restrictions placed upon the training of Negro doctors and nurses.

New York, N.Y.

After reviewing briefly the work of the N.A.A.C.P. along many fronts, Dr. Wright declared:

"But there is another battle of fundamental significance which has not been publicized as much as the other fights, but which is of paramount importance to the very survival of the race itself: that is to say, that the National Association for years has been fighting the appalling and scandalous neglect of Negro health by public and private medical agencies having control of medical care and treatment.

"There is no use saving the Negro from being lynched, or educating him for sound citizenship if he is to die prematurely as a result of murderous neglect by America's health agencies solely on account of his race or color. Fundamentally, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands for Negroes receiving the identical health service which every other citizen of this nation enjoys. By that we mean the free, unrestricted and identical use of every health agency afforded by municipal, state or Federal government. We demand for Negroes the identical health protection as regards sanitation, housing and sewerage disposal. We demand for Negroes the same complete health coverage afforded all other citizens by the elected or appointed public health officials of the city, county, state and national public health services. This health protection and health coverage cannot be achieved in a truly democratic American way except by the training, integration and utilization of competent Negro professional personnel in the common battle against disease and injury. Illness, injury and germs draw no color line; and some day America will voluntarily learn or else be taught by bitter experience this basic law of nature, that disease does not select its victims on the basis of race, or creed or color.

"We demand that every medical school in the country open its doors without segregation to qualified Negro students who are candidates for admission, and that they be given every clinical privilege without any covert or subtle restrictions. We demand their admission to every established hospital for internship and post graduate training. We demand their appointment and placement on the staffs of these institutions on the basis of merit; and we will fight every little cheap artifice and tricky device which deprives them of these opportunities because of color. We call the mayors of cities, the governors of states and the President of the United States to see that this recognition of citizenship is granted."

"In conclusion let me say, that the National Association feels most keenly the unwarranted and incompensable death of Negroes because of health agency deficiencies. This moral lynching without trial, this burning at the stake, sears the souls of Americans of all color. May we hope the day will come when all American citizens will feel that the eradication of the evil of inadequate hospitalization must be accomplished. The Association stands irrevocably against segregation in any form or fashion whatsoever. So on with the battle to the end."

Health - 1937

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Era
January 21, 1937

**Physicians Serve
At Colored Clinic
In Health Interest**

Dr. Homer Allen, who for the past seven years has given unstintedly of his time and ability to the Decatur colored venereal clinic on Herring street, has given up this work because of the pressure of his private practice. His work was most efficient and though he is city physician, this work was in no way a part of those duties. His interest in the city health prompted his activities at the clinic.

On January 1 Dr. W. P. Smith, who recently opened his office on Church street, took over this clinic and is devoting considerable attention to this work.

The Decatur colored clinic is financed by the city and by the various churches in the city. Acting on the staff are Mrs. Hansford Sams, and Mrs. K. G. MacDonald, who, too, give much time to this worthy civic project. Dr. Ed Cunningham has charge of the surgical clinic.

Dr. Nicholas Harper, colored physician, whose father has been in charge of the Booker Washington High school for many years, devotes two hours each week to the general clinic.

Other doctors are on the staff and from time to time give their services.

YEARLY HEALTH RECORD
Vol. 13, No. 12 A

Georgia 6

YEAR 1936

**Health Department
Savannah, Ga.**

Population: White 48,335 — Colored 42,485 — Total 90,820.

General Death Rates

Per 1,000 population

Death rate, resident, natural causes

Death rate, accidents, homicide, suicides

Resident death rate

Total death rate, including non-residents

Death rate of non-residents

White Negro Total

10.9 20.7 15.5

1.35 1.74 1.53

11.7 21.8 16.5

15.4 24.2 19.5

3.66 2.31 3.03

Birth Rates

Live birth rate, per 1,000

Still birth rate, per 100 live births

Total birth rate, including stillbirths

19.1 19.4 19.2

2.8 8.7 5.6

19.6 21.1 20.3

Special Death Rates

Infant mortality rate (infant deaths)

Per 1,000 live births

Death rate of mothers, per 1,000 live births

Death rate, tetanus of new born per 100,000 pop'l

Death rate, prematurity, per 100,000 population

46.7 104.5 74.0

7.6 17.0 12.0

0.0 0.0

43.5 77.7 59.5

Morbidity and Mortality; Death Rates Per 100,000 Population

Principal Diseases

Cases Deaths of Residents Resident Deaths

Diseases	Resident	White	Colored	Total	Rate
Pulmonary T. B.	207	14	71	85	93.6

Influenza	(Lagrippe)	1.346	30	49	79
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Syphilis	2,489	5	23	28	87.0
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Pellagra	107	2	18	20	30.8
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Diphtheria	59	1	7	8	22.0
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Whooping Cough	40	1	4	5	8.8
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Malarial Fever	351	3	1	4	5.5
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Typhoid Fever	27	1	1	4	4.4
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Brill's Fever	62	1	1	2	2.2
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Scarlet Fever	60	0	0	1	1.1
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Smallpox	0	0	1	1	1.1
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Measles	3	0	0	0	0.0
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Infantile Paralysis	2	0	0	0	0.0
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Leading Causes of Death

Heart Diseases

Kidney Diseases

Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.

Pneumonia—all forms

Tuberculosis—all forms

Cancer

Number of Deaths

Resident infant deaths to resident births

White Negro Total Rate

127 170 297 327.0

81 103 184 202.6

60 115 175 135.4

45 78 123 135.4

24 80 104 114.5

73 27 100 110.1

Yours for health,

Victor H. Bassett, M. D.

Health Officer

YEARLY HEALTH RECORD

Health Department

Savannah, Ga.

BABY STATISTICS 1936

YEAR 1936

White Colored Total

921 823 1,744

26 72 98

26 72 1,842

26 72 1,842

8 12 28

190 65 255

8 9 17

731 758 1,489

7 14 21

5 4 9

2 10 12

19.1 19.4 19.2

2.8 8.7 5.6

17.0 12.0

Number Births:

Live births

Stillbirths

Stillbirths

Total births

Pairs of twins

Non-resident live births

Non-resident stillbirths

Resident births

Total mothers' deaths

Non-resident mothers' deaths

Resident mothers' deaths

Live birth rates per 1,000 population

Percentage, stillbirths of live birth

Both figures on total (Res. & Non-Res.)

Combined puerperal rates figured on total

birth & total mothers deaths

Deaths—mothers, per 1,000 live births

Combined puerperal rates figured on resident

births & resident deaths of mothers per

1,000 live resident births

2.7 13.2 8.1

White Colored Total

843 462 4,305

104 433 537

89.0 51.6 70.9

938 811 1,749

9 84 98

99.1 90.1 95.0

Babies born in hospitals, 1936

Babies born in homes, 1936

Percentage born in hospitals

Babies delivered by doctors

Babies delivered by midwives

Percentage delivered by doctors

Babies under one year dying during the year, resident & non-

residents

Total babies dying

Non-resident babies dying

Resident babies dying

Infant Mortality Rate—Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

White Colored Total

43 86 123

10 3 13

33 83 116

White Colored Total

46.7 104.5 74.0

45.1 109.5 77.9

21 33 54

21 77.7 59

Victor H. Bassett, M. D.

Yours for health,

Health Officer

VENERAL DISEASE FACTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Your May 13th editorial is of the right sort.

Since 1931 I have held the office of vital statistician for all of this county except one district.

I do not so state it on the face, from 12 These veneral diseases here is as the chief con-

cerning these maladies as the county has a yearly year, there was a total of 54 deaths. The third among

the colored population generally from

from syphilis and a like number from gon-

erritis, rheumatism. While the death certif-

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Per 1,000 population

White Negro Total Stillbirths

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Total birth rate, including stillbirths

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Total birth rate, including stillbirths

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contracting of these social diseases from the Negro population through sexual relations—as Dr. Anthony so well pointed out in an article in The Telegraph a few Sundays ago that white women had taken over this nefarious trade—but to the white children and adults through cooks and nurses. This is where the dangers are. In rural communities like this, no health certificates are ever demanded of help in cafes, hotels, markets, etc. If the traveling public would only demand it, every employee serving the public would hold a clean bill of health, and diseased harlots in road houses would be banned from serving meals or food.

I hope that you may create an interest that will in the near future drive these old enemies of mankind out of existence.

Clanton, Ga.

C. E. HINSON.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

June 5, 1937

Health Papers For Domestics Will Be Sought

Domestic servants, including cooks, chauffeurs and private nurses, will be added to the list of those who must obtain from recognized licensed physicians, semi-annual certificates they are free of communicable diseases, if city council Monday approves a favorable recommendation of the ordinance committee.

The present law requires food handlers to obtain certificates and to procure a city license, but the proposal affecting servants does not provide any license.

Alderman Roy E. Callaway, fourth ward, is author of the measure, and pointed out that he had exempted any license charge because of the fact that "this class of employees earns so little."

"I intend this to be a health move solely and simply," he told committee members. "The citizens of Atlanta are entitled to the protection these periodic examinations will give them. That's all I want to do."

Hahira, Ga., Gold Leaf

June 25, 1937

NEGROES BECOMING

MORE HEALTH CONSCIOUS

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician employed by the State Board of Health, says North Carolina negroes are becoming more health conscious.

They are responding to public health work being done in their behalf to a greater degree than ever before and consequently their death rate is declining, Dr. Hughes said.

The negro physician said he

hoped to lecture to 6,000 negro teachers during the Summer in the interest of the health work.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
October 12, 1937

MEDICAL CENTER TO OPEN FRIDAY

Shower of Supplies Will Be Given for Dr. George Stoney Clinic

White and Negro friends and supporters of the Bethlehem House will give a shower of medical supplies to the Dr. George N. Stoney clinic at the Springfield branch of the organization Friday afternoon to celebrate the formal opening of the new medical center.

The Stoney clinic will be for the benefit of the Negro population of Augusta. It is to be supported by members of both races.

Speakers on the program will be Mrs. Olive Barbin, director of public health nursing in Richmond county, Dr. T. W. Josey, president of the Stoney Medical association, and Rev. J. W. Veatch, pastor of St. John Methodist church.

T. J. Yancey, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, will ask the invocation. Members of the Springfield quartet will give musical selections.

"The Stoney Clinic Working With the Public Health Department" will be discussed by Mrs. Barbin. Dr. Josey is to pay tribute to "Dr. Stoney, the Model Physician."

Dr. Veatch will carry out the actual dedication of the new clinic.

The dedication will begin at 4 o'clock. The Springfield branch is located at 1229 Jones street.

Waco, Ga., Telegraph

November 4, 1937

HEALTH FOR NEGROES

From the Waycross Journal-Herald.
Americus makes a success of its drive to raise \$4,000 for the conversion of a private Negro hospital into a public city-county Negro hospital. Negro hospitals do much to improve general health conditions.

Indeed, in determining upon this forward step,

Board Will Test Negro Students

Saxon Pressed in Operation of Trade School

Telegraph

The board of health will give free blood tests to Negro students at the Memorial Trade school here, the Rev. J. T. Saxon, superintendent, said yesterday.

Saxon said he is anxious to have all his students free of contagious diseases, and asked the aid of the board.

"Every girl I recommend will be examined and will have a certificate," he said.

The Memorial Trade school gives free instruction to underprivileged domestic servants, teaches them to be more efficient and to get along with their employers better, Saxon said. Classes are held at night, with approximately 100 students enrolled during the year.

Finances for the school come entirely from individual gifts and no benefits come from organized charity. Saxon said he has a hard time keeping the school running.

The negro physician said he

Health - 1937

Illinois.

PLAN BIG HEALTH PROGRAM IN CHI

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—(ANP)—Parents, teachers, and others interested in the welfare of youth, will attend a big health program and exhibit Monday, December 6, at Provident Hospital.

The purpose of the meeting is to create health consciousness in young people and show how health can be promoted through the thoughtful choice of Christmas gifts for children. The program is sponsored by the youth Health Advisory Committee of the Chicago Urban League and the National Youth Administration, of which William J. Campbell is state director.

The hospital program will show how children are made health conscious through movies, songs and discussions; how they are taught to build up good health attitudes through handicraft, games and parties, and how they are aided physically through exercise, play and physical examinations.

Members of the Youth Health Advisory Committee include: Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, Provident Hospital, chairman; Frayser T. Lane, Chicago Urban League; Miss Carrie Bullock, Visiting Nurses Association; Mrs. Florence C. Williams, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; Mrs. Zephyr H. Stewart, Social Service director, Provident Hospital; H. H. Crawford, Wabash Y. M. C. A.; Dr. William D. Giles, Lincoln Dental Society; Chauncey C. Willard, principal, Du Sable high school; C. C. Dawson, of the NYA and Miss Ruth W. Howard, Director of the Health Education program of NYA.

Health - 1937

Louisiana.

Rayville, La., News
April 24, 1937

Improvement In Health Conditions Among Colored People

Since beginning my work in Richland parish in 1931 as Supervisor of the Jeanes Foundation among the colored people, I have noticed a steady improvement in the health conditions of my people. In 1931 and 1932 I found the Negro race suffering markedly with pellegra; diphteria was quite frequent and typhoid fever was evident in many cases. Since that time the general health has improved. Gardens have been planted and the proper diet among the colored people has been instituted in a measure. The Richland Parish Health Unit has several times each year visited the various communities, both urban and rural, for the purpose of inoculating babies, children and adults against all communicable diseases. The same Health Unit has yearly held preschool clinics for the purpose of examining the preschool children and to immunize babies and younger children against diphtheria and smallpox. Each colored school is visited yearly by this organization for the purpose of immunizing the children and examining them for physical defects in an effort to prevent communicable diseases and improve the health conditions of the colored children of Richland parish.

At this time pellegra is practically a thing of the past and diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever is practically unknown among the colored population of Richland parish. We feel that this marked improvement in health conditions has come through the untiring efforts of all the civic organizations and contributary agencies, particularly the Richland Parish Health Unit.

The Richland Parish Health Unit has worked untiringly with the Parish Health Officer, Dr. James C. Sartor, in bringing about proper sanitation by means of installation of sanitary Virginia type pit privies throughout the parish. We have been greatly assisted in this sanitation program by receiving free labor from the W.P.A. This organization has furnished the health authorities in every way possible in properly sanitating our parish, particularly among the rural section, by supplying free labor, and

we are greatly indebted to the WPA officials of this parish and this district. All through these years proper sanitation has been one of our major objectives and great accomplishments in this field are our hopes and desires.

Each year we have observed National Negro Health Week, at which time the Health Unit has made inspections, both in the towns and in the country, of our sanitary conditions. Literature has been distributed and talks have been made at the gatherings during each National Negro Health Week, in an effort to improvement each year of the health conditions brought about by the observance of National Negro Health Week.

We now feel that we are enjoying better health among our race than ever before, and we feel that our people should continue to strive to bring about better sanitary and health conditions all over the parish. These improvements in health conditions have been brought about largely by our local health unit, for which we are very grateful.

BLANCHE GRAYSON

Maryland

Health - 1937

6 on Governor's Committee of 71 Will Study Syphilis

~~ANNAPOLIS, Md.~~ — Governor Harry Nice this week announced appointment of a committee of seventy-one laymen and physicians to study syphilis and other social diseases in the State. Members of the committee except six are white. The six are Dr. Mason A. Hawkins, Mrs. Augusta Chissell, Dr. John R. Coasey, Dr. William T. Coleman, Carl J. Murphy and Edward Lewis.

Health - 1937

Hattiesburg Miss. American
March 6, 1937
REMEDY

Surveys by the health department among negro children in this neighborhood reveal an appalling extent of tubercular infection.

Out of 900 children examined recently, 25 per cent showed a positive reaction.

Some immediate steps should be made to remedy a situation without such disastrous potentialities.

The negro people of the deep south are a vital part of the section's economic life. Their value could best be appreciated if they were not available for the kind of work which they can do with so much natural ability.

It seems that there is great need for education of the negro people in regard to elevation of their standards of living. Only the white people can take the lead in this program because in many important respects the negroes are dependent upon their white friends for help and guidance.

Every civic organization in Hattiesburg should unite in support of a campaign to reduce and gradually eliminate the high percentage of positive tubercular tests among the negro children.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times

May 6, 1937

COLORED PEOPLE AID CLEAN-UP OF GREENVILLE

The Colored Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met in special session Saturday at 502 North Theobald by request of the chairman, N. H. McGehee. Members present were as follows:

Rev. S. W. Foster, Harry Crockett, E. M. Torrence, and C. H. Garrett.

The object of the meeting was to assist in the City's Clean-Up week campaign beginning Monday. After explanation by Chairman N. H. McGehee the following committee was appointed to work in zones:

Zone 1—Rev. S. W. Foster, captain, to work from river north of Washington avenue to west side of DeLesseps street.

Zone 2—C. H. Garrett, captain, to

work from east side DeLesseps, north of Washington avenue, to the city limit-City in the very laudable effort of making Yazoo City a cleaner place in which to live.

Zone 3—E. M. Torrence, captain, to work from river south of Washington avenue, west side of Broadway to City limits.

Zone 4—Harry Crockett, captain, to work from East side Broadway south of Washington avenue to city limits.

The above named captains will appoint committees to assist in carrying out the city's regulation for the clean-up week campaign among the colored

Motion by E. M. Torrence and seconded by Harry Crockett, that a copy of the above resolutions be given to the Greenville Democrat-Times, The Delta Star, and to the Greenville Leader, to be published in Monday's issue. For public information, to clean-up, fix-up, paint-up, and plant-up.

Notice, a prize will be awarded by the Chamber of Commerce for the best kept premises inside and out among the colored people of Greenville.

N. H. McGEHEE, Chairman
C. H. GARRETT, Secretary
Yazoo, Miss. Sentinel

May 7, 1937

Colored People Joining Campaign

Will Participate In Clean-Up Drive—Trophy To Be Given

The colored householders of Yazoo City will actively participate in the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign, according to announcement made by Dr. L. T. Miller, Superintendent of the Afro-American Hospital, who appointed the committee to handle the campaign: the Rev. J. D. Wheaton, Charlie Galoway, and W. A. J. Williams.

Those scheduled to receive certificates tonight are: Lora Annette Hann, Marian Agnes Moye, Jessie S. Brunson, Annie Dee Walker, Wynema Le Rue Patrick, Siney A. Loveless, Ella D. Thompson, Mattie Lee Hardy, Ella Mae Crossley, Evelyn Stewart, Sarah Crossley.

All colored householders desiring to enter the contest for the trophy offered by The Chamber of Commerce for the "most attractive front and back yard," according to a decision of a special committee at the termination of the campaign, are requested to telephone names and addresses to the Rev.

J. D. Wheaton at telephone 316 or to the Chamber of Commerce, 180.

The committee urges full support for the campaign on the part

Mississippi

Negro Health

Activities For State Graded

Of 54 counties which reported Negro Health Week activities to the U. S. Public Service, 52 were given Gold Seal certificates or Class A rating, the state board of health has been notified by Roscoe Brown, health education specialist.

The Goal Seal Certificates of Merit are awarded for superior health week achievement as rated by the report data submitted.

11 NEGRO WOMEN TO GET HYGIENE CERTIFICATES

Eleven negro women will receive certificates tonight at 8 o'clock at the Eureka high school for completion of their course in child hygiene.

The intensive class and demonstration work has been under the direction of Mrs. Toxic Morris, registered nurse, and was made possible through the Smith-Hughes educational program directed in this city by Charles L. Charbonneau.

The class work included the general hygienic care of a child from infancy to adolescence, recognition of pathologic conditions, feeding, study of the grave danger of transmission of venereal and contagious diseases through negligence by direct and indirect contact.

In speaking of the program, Mrs. Morris pointed out that "the general knowledge which these women have acquired should be a valuable asset to people desiring trained children's nurses, because we all realize the tragedies which are responsible for ignorance on the part of the person in charge of the child."

Health - 1937

Mississippi. — A.K.A. Health Project.

VENEREAL SERVICE ADDED TO AKA HEALTH PROJECT

Afro-American

8-14-37

WASHINGTON
A service of venereal medication for prenatal patients has recently been added to the AKA sorority's annual Mississippi Health Project, which will be held for the third time from August 19 to September 2.

This year's project will be conducted in Bolivar County, Miss., with headquarters for a second time at Mound Bayou, and in addition to the venereal service, will include a continuation of diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children, and a health educational lecture program.

The program will be directed again by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, chairman of the AKA health committee. This year's staff of twelve workers will be led by Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans.

AKA'S to Continue Health Projects

Mound Bayou and its citizenry, again have extended their facilities and assistance for the successful conduct of the work.

The 1937 program of the project will include health education lectures in conjunction with the third annual Mississippi Health Project of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, will be conducted in continuation of Diphtheria and Smallpox immunization of children for a second time at Mound Bayou, from August 19 to September 2. This year the staff office of venereal medication for twelve workers will be led into indicated prenatal patients.

This year's project is an extensional President of the Sorority, which has the three fold objective of demonstrating Negro groups and stimulating direct service programs by Negroes for Negroes, and of establishing a model for municipal, state, and federal agencies in a position to operate similar service on a large scale.

Financed, sponsored, and administered by the Sorority, the project has the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Health Department of the State of Mississippi, and the Health Department of Bolivar County. In addition to this, the officials of

Lady Kappas Guard Health In Deep South

Women Wage Gallant Battle To Reduce

Dixie Ills

Mapelle

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority held its third annual Health Project at the St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Miss., and formulated plans for the coming year. According to a statement from the health committee, which has its national headquarters in Washington, D. C., the AKA will endeavor to introduce a four point program.

The local project is being conducted throughout Bolivar County by a staff of 13 workers. Cooperating in this task of protecting the health of a large community is the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the health department of the state of Mississippi, and the Bolivar County Health Department.

The four-point program includes the following phases of public health:

1. Health education and lectures.
2. Diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children.
3. Limited service of venereal medication for indicated pre-natal parents.
4. Dental hygiene.

The humane interest that this sorority takes in the health of the Negro at large is indicative of a broad spirit of public cooperation and civic spirit. The project is financed and sponsored as a part of the national program of the organization and will continue through September 2.

Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, New Orleans, is national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, prominent Washington, D. C., physician, is chairman of the national health committee.

AKA'S FINISH 1937 HEALTH PROJECT

Afro-American

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. (ANP) Following up their annual health project started in Mississippi three years ago, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority initiated by Ida L. Jackson and carried on under the direction of their chairwoman of Washington, wound up two weeks of service in the rural districts of Bolivar County, Thursday.

Dr. Ferebee was assisted by a committee of twelve composed of Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, and national president of the sorority; Miss Mary E. Williams, director of public health work at Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mary W. Smith, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Thelma Y. Coffee, M.D., New Orleans;

Herman Washington, instructor in the School of Social Service Work, Xavier University, New Orleans; Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn; Miss Irene C. Baxter, Philadelphia; Miss Marjorie Holloman, Washington; Mrs. Portia Wiley Nickens, New Rochelle, N.Y.;

Miss Melva L. Price, New York; Mrs. Mae Berbel Rhodes, New Orleans; and of Howard University, Washington.

Rosedale, Miss. Democrat
September 16, 1937

THE THIRD ANNUAL MISSISSIPPI NEGRO HEALTH PROJECT

The third annual Mississippi Health Project of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, conducted in Bolivar County for the second successive year, has just concluded a period of successful activity. Headquarters again were at Mound Bayou.

This year the staff of 12 was headed by the new National President of the Sorority, Mrs. Margaret Davis-Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La., while the field work was directed by Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, of Washington, D. C.

ing Ferebee, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Health Committee.

Financed, sponsored and administered by the Sorority, the project has the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Health Department of the State of Mississippi and the Department of Health of Bolivar County.

The 1937 program included educational health lectures in conjunction with such direct service activities as diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children under twelve years of age and a newly launched venereal disease service for indicated prenatal patients.

That these activities for this limited period of ten days were productive of results is evidenced by the 338 children protected against smallpox, 436 immunized against diphtheria and the forty prenatal cases given Wassermanns.

This year's project is an extension of the demonstration health program of the Sorority which has the three fold objective of bringing immediate improvement to the health of Negroes in sections where medical service is limited, of demonstrating Negro groups and of stimulating direct service programs by Negroes for Negroes.

The staff of the traveling clinics, which daily visited pre-arranged communities in Bolivar County, consisted of the following:

Mrs. Margaret Davis-Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Fere-

bee, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thelma Coffee, New Orleans.

Dr. Mary Wright, D. D. S., Boston, Mass.

Miss Mary E. Williams, Public Health Nurse, Tuskegee.

Mrs. Portia W. Nickens, of New York City.

Mrs. Mae Rhodes, of New Orleans.

Miss Irene Baxter, Philadelphia.

Miss Marjorie Holloman, Washington.

Miss Melva Price, New York City.

Miss Mildred Wood, Washington.

Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn.

Mr. Herman A. Washington, New Orleans.

SIXTEEN CLINICS IN MISSISSIPPI DURING CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—Ten members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and three additional workers have just returned to their respective homes in five states and the District of Columbia after completing their work of conducting a series of health clinics in Bolivar County in the Delta region of Mississippi.

Sixteen clinics were held in various communities throughout the county, reaching about 1500 families. The work of the clinics included health talks to mothers, general medical examinations, dental examination and prophylaxis, immunization against diphtheria and small-pox, malaria therapy, blood testing and expectant mothers and anti-syphilitic treatment indicated cases, and the distribution of approximately 7,000 booklets on infant and child care, diet and nutrition and various phases of health and hygiene.

The staff of thirteen volunteer health workers included Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ford, Washington, D.C., medical director; Mrs Margaret Davis Bowen, New Orleans, La., supreme basileus; Dr Mary C. Wright, dentist, Boston; Dr. Thelma Coffey, physician, New Orleans; Miss Mary E. Williams, public health nurse, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss Mildred Wood, nurse, Washington, D. C.; Herman A. Washington, social research New Orleans, and the following clinical assistants: Miss Irene Baxter, Philadelphia; Miss Melva Price, New York City; Mrs. Portia W. Nickens, New Rochelle; Miss Marjorie Holloman, Washington; Mrs. Anna Mae Rhodes, New Orleans, and Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Shelby in Bolivar County commented on the health program to the effect that he was especially grateful to the sorority for its vision and enthusiasm for public health service, and heartily agreed with Dr. Dedwyder, county health officer, who, in expressing his appreciation of the work of the group in the county, said it was the best-conducted health service offered by any volunteer organization in the county. Oscar Wolfe, owner of the large plantation, whose tenants were benefited by one of the clinics, commented on the need for more and more health clinics in sections where services are limited.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, director of the project, sums up the work with the statement that this year's project, evolved from the experimental stages of its forerunners, has become efficiently departmentalized while the addition of new services has enhanced its technical value. She further points out that one of the most important features of the 1937 project was its intensification of individual service in preference to numerical coverage.

Health - 1937

Missouri.

Cure in Prevention

This is the season of the year when health is much talked of in Negro health week exercises, which, alas, are not heard by the majority of people, and especially by those who most need to hear. Most people take their life for granted just as they do the light of the sun. They do not realize that mankind's saving habits inherited from ancestors can be lost by the simple process of changing occupation or place of abode.

Cael
What common sense has created, lack of it will destroy. For that reason health, always an individual's problem, cannot be left to doctors, social workers, and officials who of necessity deal in statistics and give advice. No matter how many times the warning is given against this or that, it is still the individual's choice what he shall do. He does not deliberately set out to destroy his life. But he may not understand. The mother born on a farm in the sunny South arrives at adult years with good health. She may not see that her child, living under different conditions, loses health unless she adjusts herself to the new conditions.

1-2-37
There are less days of sunshine in northern latitudes. There is less fresh air in weather-tight houses. There is less out-of-doors in cities than on the farm. Health measures must take the facts into account. Doctors and social workers cannot offer any substitute which makes it unnecessary for the individual to be intelligent about health. No matter how much they preach against bad air and dark rooms and relate in cold figures the dreadful toll death takes because of them, the real cure lies not in treatment, but in prevention.

Prevention should be the keynote of all discussion of Negroes' health. They have an inheritance of strong bodies. The reports taken into the army during the World War were made in the main by white doctors. Yet Negroes showed superior physical fitness, even their feet not being as flat as the average of Ameri-

cans. The truth is the vital statistics of Negroes reflect ignorance of how to live far more than any inherited weakness. Therefore the effort to help them should be education and more education on health matters.

First and foremost comes housing. If people who live in drab, damp, dark homes could see disease germs climbing about their premises, enemies more to be dreaded than any tiger, they would flee for their lives. The greed of landlords and the callousness of communities keep these unlivable houses on the market. But they could not if there were no takers. Since Negroes cannot control the offer, they must do the refusing.

Likewise Negroes must learn what to eat. The lack of the necessary food elements to keep the body healthy was less important in sections where sunlight and open air made the ideal environment for healthy life. But always there should be milk, and a variety of vegetables as well as meat. A little child with the rickets is a red flag of warning that somewhere there is a mother who loves her child but does not know how to help it be healthy.

No medicine can take the place of intelligent safeguarding of health. No other person can take care of you. You die for yourself and must do your own living.

Health - 1937

New York.

LIFE SPAN IS SEEN EXTENDED 7 YEARS

James
Study of Nutrition Shows It Can Ward Off Senility, Too,

Dr. H. C. Sherman Says

4-2-37

WAY TO 'BUOYANT HEALTH'

New York,

Tests at Columbia Indicate an Increase in the Average Life

From 70 to 77 Years

The low purchasing power of large numbers of people stands in the way of taking full advantage of new knowledge in the field of nutrition which can increase the average life span by at least seven years and ward off disease and senility, Dr. Sherman explained.

Henry C. Sherman, Mitchell Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, declared last night in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Sherman delivered the twelfth Hermann Michael Biggs Memorial Lecture of the academy. His subject was: "The Bearing of the Re-

Dr. Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, said that in the last eighty years the average life span of men has increased from 38 to 61 years and of women from 40 to 64 years.

Dr. Sherman characterized as "out of date" the popular theory that heredity was the principal factor in longevity. Experiments had shown that, in addition to heredity, covering an effective preventative nutrition must be looked upon as a positive factor in prolonging human life, he asserted. The average person has it within his own control, made in the present drive to combat proper nutrition, "to add life totrol and eradicate syphilis, since his years and years to his life," he emphasized.

Not Now Fully Utilized

The knowledge which will aid men and women to add to their health and to their life is not now being fully utilized, with the result that most people enjoy only "passable, instead of buoyant, health," and die years earlier than they need to, Professor Sherman added.

"Undoubtedly the great majority of all people will be benefited, the

general level of the public health will be raised, and the averages of our vital statistics improved at many points by the simple taking of a larger proportion of the needed nutritional calories in the form of the protective foods," he continued.

"Naturally, we also hope that a larger proportion of people will soon have ample purchasing power. We realize that right relations between purchasing power and the general level of prices is essential to the ability of any community to get the full benefit of the new knowledge of nutrition.

Dealing With Priceless Value

"For it is now clear to any one who will study the evidence that nutrition has greater constructive potentially than science has foreseen, and that even in the everyday choice of food we are dealing with values which are above price for the health and efficiency, duration and dignity of human life."

Experiments in the laboratories of Columbia with rats have confirmed his view that human life may be extended by at least 10 percent, Dr. Sherman asserted. The increase in the average length of life of the rats in the Columbia tests was such as would correspond to an increase in the human-adult life span by at least seven years and life expectation from 70 to 77 years, Dr. Sherman explained.

Parran Sees Longer Life

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The average length of human life could be stretched another ten years, Dr. Thomas Parran said today, if advantages were taken of available

lecture of the academy. His subject was: "The Bearing of the Re-

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For Your Better Health



Amsterdam News 10-9-37 *Murray*
HARLEM'S NEWEST AID to better health is this newly-opened building which will house the Central Harlem Health Center, which is removing from its old address on West 136th street to the new location 2250 Fifth avenue, between West 136th and 137th streets. The new home is city-built and WPA-financed. Dr John B. West, Amsterdam News health columnist, is director of the center. The building was dedicated October 4, with prominent citizens in attendance and on the program.

Menusus Others.

Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of the Church of St. Martin; Dr. A. T. McCormack, of Louisville, Ky., presi-ready demonstrated why he was ap-pient-elect of the American Publicoointed; and the Rev Mr. Johnson Health Association; and Dr. Peteris my close adviser on home relief," Marshall Murray as speakers. Dr. ne added.

Louis T. Wright was the chairman Of Dr. John B. West, health offi- of the luncheon which opened thecer and head of the center, the dedication ceremonies at noon, mayor reminded his hearers that Monday.

Opening his speech with the amount of opposition he encountered declaration that "I do not want anyed from Harlem leaders when he credit for anything that it is myappointed Dr. West to the position, duty to do; Harlem is a part of Newbut he is a man of "ability, train-York City, and it has been treateding and experience, which were as such," Mayor LaGuardia notdemonstrated in the competitive only defended his administration, civil service examination he passed." but delivered blows right and left "The health center is not in com- to his opponents.

He praised his Negro appointees. "Delany holds the most important tax office in the whole world. There is not any office like it in any city anywhere. He is in charge of Man-hattan. I appointed him to that building at 2250 Fifth avenue with office, because I knew he is com-Mayor LaGuardia, Dr. John L. Rice, petent and can't be reached," the

commissioner of health; Hubert mayor said. In defense of Dr. Rice on the charge that he is a third-rate health officer," the mayor said, "I don't care if the politicians call Dr. Rice a third-rate commissioner, so long as the death rate in New

Others Speak About Community Pride in Building

Amsterdam News

Ceremonies dedicating the new Central Harlem Health Center were begun in the basement of the new Manhattan. I appointed him to that building at 2250 Fifth avenue with office, because I knew he is com-Mayor LaGuardia, Dr. John L. Rice, petent and can't be reached," the commissioner of health; Hubert mayor said.

York City is low."

Mayor LaGuardia also spoke of the increased facilities for school children; new parks and playgrounds. He added that in 1933 there were only sixty-three Negro doctors in the health system of New York City, whereas in 1937 there are 147 Negro physicians attached to city hospitals.

Dr. Murray reminded the mayor that "if there are five times as many cases of tuberculosis in Harlem; if there are twice as many cases of syphilis in Harlem as anywhere else in the country, appropriations should be made on the basis of community need."

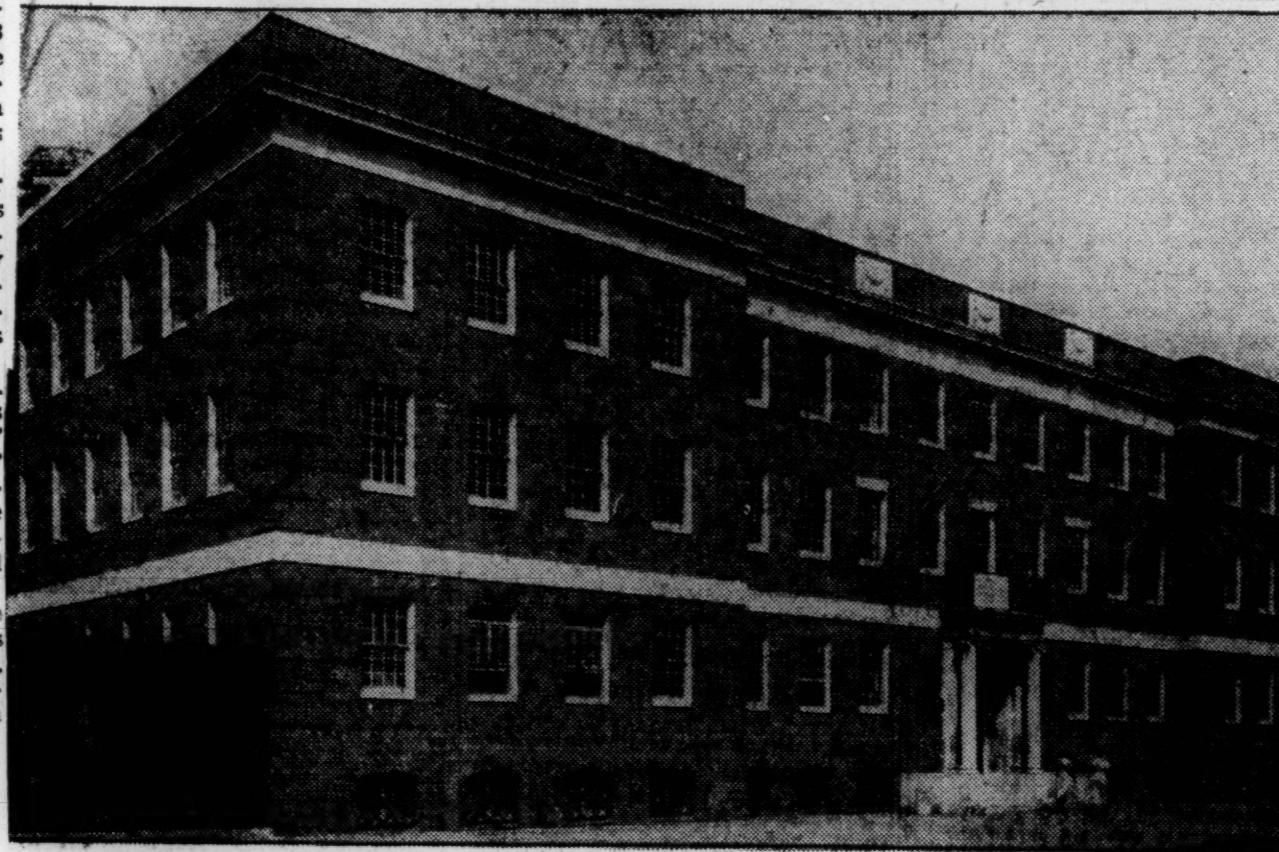
Although, according to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, "this audience does not look like a Harlem audience," because "they look too prosperous," and "Harlem is a poor and underprivileged area," he thought the audience was "symbolic of the people who are looking forward and looking up."

To the chairman, Dr. Wright, the dedication of the new building was "an historic occasion." He said, "the people of Harlem are particularly fortunate in having the health protection given them that the center and its services will afford."

The new center was constructed at a cost of \$270,868 provided by the PWA. It is the sixth of nine such centers to be opened this year, according to the Department of Health.

Among those at the speakers' table were Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Drs. C. A. Norman, Lisle Carter, Louis T. Wright, A. T. McCormack, John B. West, Peter Marshall Murray, I. Blau and Hubert Delany, the Rev. John H. Johnson and Commissioner Rice.

MAYOR DEDICATES HARLEM'S NEW CENTER



Harlem's new health center (cost \$270,868) was dedicated Monday by Mayor LaGuardia. Located on Fifth avenue near 136th street, it will replace the present center housed in the late A'Lelia Walker's town mansion in Harlem. The Center has year-round educational program, featuring ~~lectures, health movies and distribution of literature~~. Clinics are maintained for diagnosis of, and inoculation against diseases. Dr. John B. West, colored, draws \$5,000 a year as director.—Beals photo, New York.

Health - 1937

North Carolina

Durham, N. C. Sun
November 17, 1937

NEGRO HEALTH WORK PRAISED

State Is Commended For Work
By President Of Julius
Rosenwald Fund

Sun Capital Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, Nov. 17.—North Carolina has been commended as a "pioneer state" in the matter of health work among Negroes, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, in a letter to Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, which the state health officer made public here today.

Dr. Reynolds recently wrote Mr. Embree, telling of the accomplishments of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, first Negro physician attached to any state board of health, whose appointment was made possible through a grant from the Rosenwald fund.

"You will be pleased to know that since the appointment of Dr. Hughes," Mr. Embree informed Dr. Reynolds, "the states of Texas and Louisiana have added similar Negro assistants, while Illinois now has two colored physicians on its state staff."

"The children's bureau and the United States public health service have done the same thing. The cities of Louisville and New York have Negroes in charge of health centers. In addition to these movements, several other southern states are preparing to make similar moves."

"The state of North Carolina," Mr. Embree concluded, "was a pioneer in using Negro physicians in tuberculosis work as internes in the state sanatorium. Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Texas and Maryland are following suit."

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

December 22, 1937

HEALTH STANDARDS OF NEGROES GOOD

State Health Board Colored

Doctor Finds Condition Above Average

COMPLIMENTS SCHOOLS

With But Few Exceptions They Are
Adequate and Sanitary, Dr.
Hughes Says After In-
spections Here

of the State, is spending a week or so in Henderson at this time surveying health conditions among the people of his race. He was sent here by State officials and is working in cooperation with the Vance County Health Department, Dr. A. D. Gregg, health officer, stated today.

Dr. Hughes, whose work is unique among State health organizations of the South, is talking with leaders of his race in this community to learn conditions as they exist. He will visit many of the colored schools, and may have just completed an extensive survey of health conditions among the people of his race in Henderson and program among the Negro population. Vance county, and before leaving he is especially emphasizing preventive and treatment work for tubercular and venereal disease patients. Dr. A. D. Gregg, Vance county health officer.

Dr. Hughes said that "on the whole the personal appearance and general health of the school population appears to be beyond the average." He also observed that "with but few exceptions, the schools of Vance county and Henderson are adequate and the premises sanitary."

The health agent observed health work in the schools, gave lectures and interviews and held conferences, and made physical inspections of the students, and some Wasserman tests for syphilis in the Negro high school, which is Henderson Institute. School hygiene and tuberculosis were particularly emphasized, with special reference also to communicable diseases, adequate nutrition and posture.

Dr. Hughes reported "a good deal of malnutrition in the high school," and said "there should be done tuberculosis skin testing."

He also urged more intensive education of adults, which he was unable to undertake because of a lack of time. He is expected to return during the spring to carry on a more intensive health campaign in the county.

During his stay in the city and county, Dr. Hughes gave 22 lectures, which were attended by 1,396 elementary students and 364 high school pupils. Forty-five teachers attended the lectures and 639 adults were reached in this method. Six health conferences were held and 364 physical inspections were given, along with 159 Wasserman tests.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

December 7, 1937

COLORED DOCTOR IS WORKING IN COUNTY

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, of State Board
of Health Staff, Spending
Some Time Here

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, colored doctor on the staff of the State Board of Health, working among the Negroes

Health-1937

North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C., *Sentinel*
January 17, 1937

Winston-Salem, N. C., *Journal*
January 12, 1927

Health Work Negro Physician Discusses Among Negroes "Venereal Disease Menace"

Health Officials Here Say Education Program of "Utmost Importance"

Reporting the work of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, state health department director of health education among Negroes, city health officials yesterday termed it of the "utmost importance."

Dr. W. J. Hughes, director of Negro health education in North Carolina, discussed the "Venereal Disease Menace" over Station WSJS last night. "These diseases have from time immemorial been the scourge of mankind, flourishing in ignorance but striking the innocent and helpless as well as the guilty," said the doctor, "and now they must be exposed to the light of knowledge."

"Science has conclusively shown that gonorrhea is much more serious than a bad cold; that this disease will continue work in this city until it renders many women chronically invalids and costs the end of January, has held 13 conferences with ministers, clubs, educators and has made 47 lectures to age of the major operations performed on women are due to the ravages of this disease," said the doctor.

He is working here, health officials said, in interests of health and disease prevention, stressing the importance of proper precaution against tuberculosis and venereal diseases in not effect any animal—man alone being its prey—and that it is no longer its prey.

He directed student physical examinations at Atkins High School, a program of which health officials said, toms of early syphilis emphasizing that the initial lesion may be so well as negro parents throughout piece of work has been done."

"We consider this type of work—patient. "If every person made it a routine practice to have a blood test made once a year, it might "as being of the utmost importance." tell him something about himself

Dr. Hughes' lecture since December he did not know," said the speaker.

He talked to more than 500 persons at the Winston-Salem Teachers College; to more than 2,000 children in elementary schools; to 2,400 boys and girls at Atkins High School; to 6,000 Negro adults in churches, clubs and other groups.

"It was once thought that syphilis was an incurable disease, but medicine has won a brilliant victory and now, treatment properly administered can cure syphilis," declared the speaker.

"The prevention of venereal disease is the important thing," he said—"The bedrock on which must rest the solution of this problem."

The speaker urged periodic physical examination, prenatal care of pregnant women including blood tests and an educational program for every person concerning the importance of avoidance of venereal diseases and the wisdom of early and efficient treatment for those infected.

Washington, N. C. News June 9, 1937

NEGROES RESPOND HEALTH EDUCATION

Are Becoming More Health Conscious Than Ever, According To Physician

The Daily News Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, June 9.—Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are responding in fine spirit to public health work being done in their behalf, according to Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician, employed by the State Board of Health, as he left Raleigh for a course of lectures through which he hopes to reach 6,000 teachers in the summer schools included in his schedule.

"Through these teachers we will reach many thousands more, including the pupils they teach, as well as negro parents throughout North Carolina," Dr. Hughes said. "I will also contact preachers and others who are interested in public health. Last year I came into contact with exactly 3,081 teachers. Conditions this year are much more favorable, and I confidently expect to bring the total up to 6,000—certainly, not less than 5,000."

Dr. Hughes will lecture in chapel and to select groups at

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Livingston College, Salisbury; Teachers College, Winston-Salem; Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Shaw University, Raleigh; State Normal for Negroes, Elizabeth City; State Normal for Negroes, Fayetteville.

The teachers who hear his lectures in the above named schools will be required to stand examinations and will be given credit

on this work, which is carried on by the State Board of Health, in done in their behalf," said Doctor close cooperation with the State Hughes.

Department of Public Instruction. Dr. Hughes explained that includes: John C. Smith university he would give lectures embracing at Charlotte; Livingstone college at the following general subjects: Salisbury; Teachers college at Public Health administration, Winston-Salem; A. and T. College school hygiene, Communicable diseases, control of tuberculosis. "Dr. Hughes' services were first made available through the Rosenwald Fund," said Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer. "and half his salary will still come from that source. North Carolina was the first state to undertake work of this type, and it has more than proved it

June 8, 1937

NEGRO PHYSICIAN ON HEALTH TREND

Says Colored People of State Responding to Public Health Education

Evening Telegram Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, June 8.—Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are responding in fine spirit to public health work being done in their behalf, according to Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician, employed by the State Board of Health, as he left Raleigh for a course of lectures through which he hopes to reach 6,000 teachers in the summer schools included in his schedule.

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Negro Health Is To Be Stressed

RALEIGH, June 9.—(P) — Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician employed by the state board of health, left today to start a course of health lectures through which he said he hoped to reach 6,000 Negro school teachers at summer schools.

"Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are respond-

Dr. Hughes will lecture in chapel and to select groups at the following Negro institutions for higher learning, in the order given:

Johnson S. Smith University, Charlotte; Livingston College, Salisbury; Teachers College, Winston-Salem; Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Shaw University, Raleigh; State Normal for Negroes, Elizabeth City; State Normal

Health - 1937

North Carolina

Asheville, N. C., Times
June 18, 1937

NEGRO FETE PARADE IS GIVEN APPLAUSE ALONG ENTIRE ROUTE

Clark and J. G. Neal.

Touching a proud plane of artistic achievement in Rhododendron Festival participation, the negro citizenship of Asheville yesterday afternoon conducted a parade of representative organizations, babies, marching units and bands that pleased thousands of persons along the line of march. The parade was generously applauded.

The festival has been participated in by the negro citizenry of the city for most of its history, but yesterday's parade was the best gesture the negro element of the city has made in the entire Festival span of nine years, many observers said.

Governor Clyde Hoey, members of his family here for the Festival, and members of the Festival committee viewed the parade from the governor's reviewing stand in front of the old city auditorium.

22 Baby Floats

The baby parade section of the general negro parade consisted of 22 floats, miniature in design, but similar in color schemes and make-up to the floats used Wednesday by the state sponsors in the Rhododendron parade. Negro clubs of the city really "turned on" with their floats and sponsors. The bands were good and the entire parade was a credit to the enterprise and ambition of the negro civic and patriotic portions of Asheville's negro citizenry, festival officials said. The parade this year was greatly expanded to include adults, bands, clubs and other groups and firms, somewhat similar to the regular Rhododendron parade. In years past it has been exclusively a baby parade, whereas this year the babies formed only one of the sections.

Prize Winners

The grand prize, a silver loving cup, went to the Negro Welfare council's entry, a float entitled the "Queen of Youth."

Second prize, another cup, was awarded by the judges to "Miss Burton Street," entry of the Burton street school.

"Jack and Jill," a Livingston street school entry, sponsored by the Southern News company, was awarded third prize, and "Private Ambulance," a float of the Henry Ray funeral home, was fourth.

Honorable mention went to the following:

"Skippy," of Livingston street school; the Paco club, a young men's organization; "Joe Louis and Jack Johnson"; a toy band, "Spirit of Asheville," entered by the NYA recreation department, a "Child in Aeroplane" entry and the Rhododendron temple entry.

Judges were Nat Friedman, A. J.

The parade formed on Eagle street, moved to the city-county plaza, to Pack square, down Patton avenue, up Haywood street and dispersed at the old city auditorium.

It was headed by members of the Negro Welfare council, followed by the high-stepping Austin high school band.

The complete line-up follows:

Official Negro Welfare council, Austin high school band, Rhododendron corps, official cars of Asheville Funeral home, City Federation, festival committee, and Happy Hour Social club, "Miss Asheville," Modern Priscilla.

Carter G. Woodson Civic club of Hendersonville, Altruistic club, Boy Scouts, "Child in Aeroplane," "Queen of Youth," "Miss Burton Street," Burton Street school rhythm band, "Jack and Jill," Henry Ray funeral home.

Livingston Street toy band, Nightingale club, "Old Woman in Shoe," rhythm band, Roosevelt D. Hopkins, "Spirit of Asheville," "Miss Asheville," "Miss Buncombe," sponsors car.

"Joe Louis and Jack Johnson," Nonpareil club, "Bunnies," Miss Ohio," "Miss South Carolina," Harris Beauty shop, Pullman Porter band, Pasco club.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Full-time local health service is available to some 2,268,275 citizens of North Carolina out of a total population of 3,170,276. These figures are on

the basis of the 1930 Census. This

population served by full-time local health service is in fifty-three of the counties of our state. The service rendered in these counties is performed by county, city, or district health departments. This leaves some forty-seven counties and 902,001 of our people not provided with full-time health service. It is the endeavor of the State

Board to provide as rapidly as possible for the remaining population of the state some type of health service.

Wherever full-time health service is provided, the following services are rendered:

1. The statistical records of births, deaths, and communicable diseases are

collected, tabulated, and analyzed. This information is utilized as a yardstick in measuring the health and progress of the community.

2. School health supervision, including physical examination of school children for defects, is offered by full-time local health service.

3. Local health organizations provide immunization service for the control of smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria.

4. An organization is provided for the correction of physical defects, such physical defects to be corrected by competent physicians of the area.

5. The health service conducts an organized program to reduce maternal and infant deaths.

6. The service provides a venereal disease and tuberculosis program conducted in cooperation with the local

medical profession. In combating venereal diseases and tuberculosis, no physical and mental efficiency has recently taken renewed interest

in the death of the mother and infant. depression years there was retrench-

ment in public health work in North Carolina and several states came to

outrank us in this matter. The state

disease, prolonging life, and promoting welfare and civic organizations, as well as

the current year, to date.

7. Full-time local health service as other governmental and communi-

conducts an educational and supervisory program which goes far to-

The State Board of Health has at the State Health Department, full-

ward correcting environmental sani-

its disposal funds for helping all of time health service with the conse-

ntation, with particular emphasis on the counties in the state to establish

safe excreta disposal, malaria control, full-time local health service, provided

water supply, a pure milk supply, and adequate appropriation of local funds

pure food for the citizenship of the state and federal funds for

carrying on such health services.

8. Local health organization con-

ducts epidemiological investigations, and institutes adequate, intelligent, information pertaining to how this

and effective measures for the pre-cooperative undertaking can be estab-

lished is given, and when requested John-

son, Martin, Chatham, and Stanly. Added to these to make the

interested groups or officials, rep-

8. The public health nurses on the repre-

sentatives of the State Board of group of 65 complete are: Avery, Wa-

staffs of local health departments Health appear before such bodies for

visit homes of school children who are the purpose of explaining in detail theen. Buncombe, Cabarrus, Columbus,

absent because of communicable dis-

ways and means of providing health Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Dup-

may be found, take such steps as may groups of counties. In counties hav-

Stokes, Yadkin, Franklin, Gaston

be necessary to prevent the spread of small populations and low assess-

Graham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax

disease, and encourage the correctioned valuations, it has been found ex-Harnett, Haywood, Jackson, Swain

of physical defects. The nurses visit pedient to develop district health de-Macon, Hertford, Lenoir, Mecklenburg

homes in the interest of expectant parts embracing two or more ad-Moore, Nash, New Hanover, North-

mothers in prenatal care, encouraging jacent counties.

ampton, Orange, Pitt, Person, Ran-

physical examinations, and securing There is no reason why every coun-dolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan

the services of regular licensed phy-ty in the State of North Carolina may Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Vance

Wake, Wayne, Wilkes, and Wilson.

In addition to the above counties there are six North Carolina cities with full-time organized health service, each located in a fully organized county. The cities are Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem. Rocky Mount, and Winston-Salem.

Possible For All

The state board of health has at its disposal funds for helping all the counties of the state to establish full-time local health service, provided these counties are willing to make an adequate appropriation of local funds

to match state and federal funds for carrying on such services. When inquiries in regard to this matter come to the state board of health, information pertaining to how this cooperative undertaking can be established is given and, when requested by interested groups or officials, representatives of the state board of health appear before such bodies for the purpose of explaining in detail the ways and means of providing health service to the citizens of a county, or group of counties as the case may be.

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among Negroes was recently commended by the "Journal of Negro Education," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation," the publication says, "is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying. Dr.

There is no reason why every county in the state may not be able to have some type of full-time health service provided they are willing to make a reasonable contribution either toward an individual county health unit or by joining with neighboring counties in establishing district health service.

Lillington, N. C., News
September 16, 1937

HEALTH WORK AMONG NEGROES IN N. C. PRAISED

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among Negroes is cited as outstanding by the Journal of Negro Education, a quarterly review "of problems incident to the education of Negroes," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying," the publication goes on to say. "Dr. Hughes reports,

for instance, a total of 392 lectures churches and clubs last night Roxboro, N. C. Courier worked out plans for a city-wide "Clean Block Plan" in Negro sections of Winston-Salem.

"This is more than the usual clean-up paint-up campaign—this is a systematic block-by-block program to beautify your section of the city and keep it looking attractive," Associate News Editor Henry B. Martin of The Journal and Sentinel told the Negro workers.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Weekly
September 10, 1937

Health Work Among Negroes

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Hertford, N. C.—Weekly
October 1, 1937

Hertford, N. C.—Weekly
October 1, 1937

Negroes Interested In Health Work

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among negroes is cited as outstanding by the Journal of Negro Education, a "quarterly review of problems incident to the education of negroes," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington ton, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying," the publication goes on to say. "Dr. Hughes reports, for instance, a total of 392 lectures for negroes during 1936, with a total attendance of more than 42,000. This educational program reached approximately 20,000 elementary school children, 7,000 high school pupils and 16,000 adults."

The schedule, as outlined by Dr. Albert Allen, director of the Person County health department, will carry the dentist into several centrally located colored schools in the County. To these central points, children from other schools will have the opportunity to come in for the examinations.

The dentist will be at the following schools on the days and dates mentioned. The schools following after the word "includes" mean that these schools will send their students to the first school mentioned for the examinations.

As an example: Brown Hill School Sept. 29, 30, and October 1 includes Woodburn School. (This means simply that the students of Woodburn School will go to Brown Hill school on the days mentioned for their examinations).

The remaining list follows.

SILOAM SCHOOL, Oct. 4 and 5. Includes: Mt. Tizrah, Flatwoods Schools.

UNION GROVE, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Includes: Flat River, Hester Schools, Pine Hill.

MCGHEE SCHOOL, Oct. 11 and 12. Includes: Hyco Zion, Mt. Zion, Ober's Grove Schools.

BETHEL HILL SCHOOL, Oct. 13, 14, 15. Includes: Woodsdale School.

CEDAR GROVE SCHOOL, Oct. 18, 19, 20. Includes: Cedar Grove 1 School, and Harris Hill.

OLIVE HILL SCHOOL, Oct. 21, 22, 25. Includes: Queen's Chapel, Winstead Grove Schools.

LEE JEFFERS SCHOOL Oct.

26, 27, 28, 29. Includes Lee Clay.

Elijah Grove, Mill Creek.

Negroes Here Ready to Hold Cleanup Drive

Representatives of 10 Negro

Health - 1937

South Carolina

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
July 21, 1937

Tuberculosis Exhibit Displayed

An exhibit on Tuberculosis Among Negroes, developed by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the Negro Advisory Committee of the Texas Centennial Exposition, was on display at the exposition and is now being shown in various cities.

(1) Colored population has increased 41 per cent since 1910 but deaths from tuberculosis among colored people have decreased 54 per cent.

(2) There are now fewer deaths per 100,000 population among both the white and colored populations.

being shown in various parts of the country. The exhibit will be on display at State College until August 4, 1937, under joint sponsorship of the State Association, Orangeburg County and State College.

It is hoped that as many residents of the State as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to see this exhibit. As tuberculosis is a particularly serious problem among the Negroes, it is hoped that leaders of this race in the communities where it will be shown will cooperate fully with local health departments in their efforts to obtain a large attendance. It is also hoped, of course, that large numbers of white people will see it, since tuberculosis among the negroes is also a matter of serious concern to the white race.

(6) Beds for tuberculosis Southern States.
(7) Distribution of bed deaths for each of the Southern States.
(8) How economic levels death rates.

The pathology of tuberculosis is presented by a unique A set of cut-out lungs in that can be turned like the pages of a book carry the story of how tuberculosis begins, develops, and heals. This "lung-book" is based on an over-life-size torso. The phrase "tuberculosis is still the leading cause of death between the ages of 15-45" is featured.

Funds for the construction of the exhibit were contributed in part by the United States Department of Commerce by means of an appropriation to the U. S. Public Health Service.

The exhibit consists of twelve units, each 3 1-2 by 6 feet, covering 50 linear feet of wall space, preventing illness is wisdom--protecting public health is statesmanship."

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
October 7, 1937

The photograph of a husky negro youth. His chest is transparent and as a flasher goes on the picture of a healthy and a diseased lung appears. The caption reads: "A healthy looking body may conceal tuberculosis." Above is a three-foot circle with the double-barred cross and the sentence: "Christmas Seals help fight tuberculosis."

SOUTH CAROLINIAN
AT TB CONVENTION

To the left of the cross a photo-
display panel depicts the forces
that make for progress, such as
clinic, sanatorium, public health
nursing, school and church. To the
right the obstacles are drama-
tized. "You are born without tu-
berculosis," the caption reads.
Ignorance, futility, indifference,
quackery and superstition are
brought out in dialogue.

In Richmond, Virginia, September 29-October 1. Thirty representatives from South Carolina were in attendance, three of whom were on the program. There were medical and non-medical sections of the conference, a representative from each group reporting to the other, after each session. The theme of the conference

The statistical units are in the Isotype technic, in bas-relief with cut-out superimposed symbols. The theme of the conference was a more intensive health education program, in home, school and community, leading to the subjects are:

prevention and control of tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases, early diagnosis through the X-ray, and a bigger program of case finding and hospitalization among negroes.

Tuberculosis specialists from the larger sanatoria in the country demonstrated by means of motion pictures, the advantages of surgery in the treatment and cure of the disease.

Seal sale specialists from the
National Tuberculosis Association.

tion discussed methods of increasing the sale of bonds and seals in order to enlarge the entire budget.

tuberculosis program. It is the money derived from the sale of

these Christmas health bonds and seals, that finances the work of the tuberculosis associations all over the United States.

over the United States and many foreign countries.

It is encouraging to realize the vast strides that are being made in prevention and control of the "white plague" as the general public becomes more familiar with the disease, which we know is not inherited but which is passed from a sick person to a well one.

Health - 1937

South Carolina

Newberry, S. C. Observer
May 14, 1937

County Health Unit Is Busy

Department to Add Negro
Nurse to Force In Early
Fall.

Newberry county health unit, Dr. J. Claude Sease, county director and physician, has been busy during recent weeks holding a pre-school clinic in Little Mountain school. This clinic was sponsored by the local Parent-Teachers association and a number of children, who will enter the school this fall, attended.

In order to serve more adequately more of the people of the county, the health department will add a negro nurse to the force of the department. This nurse, who is now with the state department of health, is a graduate nurse and will take up her duties here in the early fall. The addition of this nurse to the local staff is made possible by the work of American Legion Auxiliary in the seal sale which provided funds for this worker for the negro population of the county.

Tubercular tests recently made by the health department at Drayton Street school, the negro school of the city, show less positive reactions in the pupils tested than in the tests made three years ago, which is a source of gratification to the county. Other tests made in several negro schools indicated less positive reactions than at former tests, according to information from the office of the health officer.

These tests were made recently and others are to be made throughout the county, it is understood.

Greenville, S. C. News
May 26, 1937

11 REACTIONS TO T. B. ARE SHOWN

41 Negro Servants Examined
By Hopewell Association
Last Month

Of the 41 negro house servants examined last month by the Hopewell Tuberculosis association, 11 showed positive reactions and two active cases of tuberculosis were uncovered, it was reported yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Simmons, executive secretary of the association.

One death resulted from the disease among those examined, Mrs. Simmons said.

One of those with active cases, a negro woman is now in the hospital. Before being examined, she cooked in a Greenville county home and cared for three white children. She also showed a positive Wasserman reaction, Mrs. Simmons said.

"We can not emphasize too much the need for Greenville residents having their negro servants examined for tuberculosis," Mrs. Simmons said. "The Hopewell association is glad to perform the examination at no cost to the servant or employer."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 25, 1937

COLORED BABIES TO BE EXAMINED AT CLINICS HERE

Phyllis Wheatley Series To
Open Monday Afternoon At
3:30; Inoculations To Be
Given

The first in a series of colored well baby clinics sponsored by the city health department will be held Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Phyllis Wheatley center, City Health Commissioner Irving S. Barksdale announced today.

Lula Murray, a city nurse, will be

in charge of the clinics, which are Sanders and Mrs. Jane B. Rogers, to be held once a week until further notice at various communities and centers in the city. Dr. E. E. Schellenberg, Lancaster; Mrs. McClaren will be present at the J. R. Fairey, Fort Motte; Mrs. M. first clinic.

Dr. Barksdale said the clinics were designed to separate the well babies from the sick, and that children up to four or five years of age will be accepted. Diphtheria inoculations will be given and will be followed up at the proper time with typhoid inoculations.

He said the program was the most extensive of its type ever undertaken by the city health department.

Columbia, S. C. Record
July 1, 1937

3,000 NEGROES FOUND NEEDING T. B. TREATMENT

Provision For Them Should
Be Made, Hayne Tells
State Association

There should be provision for the treatment of 3,000 negro sufferers from tuberculosis in South Carolina, Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, told the board of directors of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association here yesterday.

Declaring that this is the No. 1 problem in the prevention of the disease in this state, Dr. Hayne deplored the fact that at state park, the South Carolina tuberculosis sanitorium, there soon will be facilities for 300 white patients against provision for only 50 to 75 negroes. He was referring to the new building program at state park.

It was the semi-annual meeting of the directors and they heard reports from officers and committees, and from the representatives of county tuberculosis associations.

Besides Dr. Hayne, other speakers were: Dr. Ben F. Wyman, state director of rural sanitation, and Dr. Harry F. Wilson, who, in speaking on the health of workers in industry, said these workers have a life expectancy seven years shorter than the non-industrial workers.

Among those making reports or otherwise taking part in the meeting were: Mrs. C. Fred Laurence of Rock Hill; Mrs. Adam Moss and J. F. Cleckley, Orangeburg; Ames Haltiwanger, Columbia; Mrs. D. McDonald, Columbia; Dr. F. M. Routh, Columbia; Dr. Reed Smith, Columbia; Dr. Ernest Cooper, of State Park; Edwin Boyle, Sumter; J. P. Moblitt, Mrs. J. O.

In one school room in which the tuberculin test was given, 72 percent of the pupils registered positive reaction to the tests, he said, and one active case of the disease was discovered. The clinics allow the physicians to determine the source of contact and thus prevent further spread by removing the infected pupils from school, it was pointed out.

The Inman community was cited as an example of progress in health promotion. All negroes there have installed sanitary sewerage facilities as a result of last year's health program.

Spartanburg Awarded Prize

Leaders of the movement said last week that results of last year's health week were so superior to those of other counties in the nation that Spartanburg was awarded a trophy for one year's activities in the health program which most communities require three years to attain.

The trophy won last year will be awarded Friday, April 9, at a mass meeting held in connection with the health week. Dr. Rosco Brown of Washington, D. C., national chairman of the health week, will make the award and deliver the principal address at the meeting, it was said.

Friday's program also will include a street parade in which school children and others will participate. Several floats and exhibits also are to be in the parade.

Several leaders of public health work in the county have voiced their approval of the health endeavors undertaken in the community by the negro race. Among them is Dr. Joe C. Howard, assistant director of the Spartanburg county health department, who made the following statement:

"One of the major health problems in Spartanburg county is the promotion of health education and control of disease among the negro race. Any measure which will facilitate better health in this group will directly reduce the amount of

Saluda, S. C., Standard

April 15, 1937

AMONG COLORED SCHOOLS

HEALTH EDUCATION INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS

This comes as a reminder of the Health Institute to be held Friday and Saturday, 9th and 10th of April at Saluda County Training school, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

This is our regular meeting day, and all teachers are urged to be present, though your schools be closed.

Sometimes during the session the president of the association will call all teachers in to a business conference.

Relative to the Health Education Institute, this phase of the work is highly approved by the educational

authorities, and the institutes have been held in 28 counties of our state. Instruction taught by the director of Saluda county cannot afford to be the Negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association anywhere, but in the progressive clina Tuberculosis association.

group. The proposition is to teach It is said, 'The health of the child is now considered the first objective county teacher groups through two is the strength of the Nation.' Health

is now considered the first objective minor physical defects is taught by action, I especially urge teachers to attend both days.

The technical inspection for symptoms of communicable diseases and importance of this phase of education minor physical defects is taught by action, I especially urge teachers to attend both days.

Very sincerely yours,

S. T. BURNETT,

County Supt. of Education.

P. S.—The institute will be held the County Training school, Saluda, Friday, April 9, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Saturday, April 10, from

a. m. to 2 p. m.

Columbia, S. C. State

May 10, 1937

EMPHASIS GIVEN PUBLIC HEALTH

Good Work Done in the Schools of Williamsburg County.

Kingstree, May 9.—The Williamsburg county health department, conducting a wide range of activities throughout the country, has done outstanding work among the school children, both white and Negro, and has recently begun an extensive program of physical examinations for the pre-school groups. So far this year, every white school in the county has been visited, and all of the larger Negro schools. Here 1,073 children have been weighed, measured and inspected. Children to the number of 1,051 also have been vaccinated against smallpox. Notices of any abnormalities found have been reported to parents. Several pre-school clinics are being scheduled for the next month. Children who will start to possible a 2-day health education in school for the first time this fall will be given complete physical examinations. The parents of the children examined will be contacted, and urged to have any defects found in their children corrected before school begins.

March 29, 1937.

Dear Teacher.

The cooperation given the Christmas Seal Sale committee has made possible a 2-day health education in school for the first time this fall will substitute for teachers of this county.

The Institute requires two days, Friday for which permission is given to have any defects found in en through the state department of begins.

education, and the following Saturday. Mr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, is heartily in accord with the plan but wishes were immunized against diphtheria; it definitely understood that any school would be dismissed on Friday. There are about 50 crippled children registered with the health department. An effort is made to visit

these cases at least once a month. Thirty-eight crippled children have been examined at diagnostic clinics; braces have been fitted, x-rays made and several cases have been hospitalized. Home visits are made once a month to all tuberculosis cases registered.

The proposition is to teach health to county teacher groups in well-planned courses. The technical inspection for symptoms of communicable diseases and minor physical defects is taught by a field nurse of the South Carolina Tuberculosis

hundred and twelve expectant mothers have visited the clinic; 59 of them are now registrations. New cases coming to the clinic for the first time are given complete physical examinations by the physician who conducts the clinic. On the return cases, white and negro sale is as follows:

Abbeville, \$275.18; Aiken, \$1,168.26; Allendale, \$266.52; Anderson, \$1,668.98; Bamberg, Calhoun, \$382.95; Charleston, \$8,668.98; Beaufort, \$1,162.93; Berkeley, \$356.36; meetings have been held this year, fort, \$1,162.93; Berkeley, \$356.36; with 77 midwives attending.

One venereal disease clinic is conducted each week. One hundred and sixty-six blood tests have been taken 21 of which were found to be positive. One hundred and twenty-seven anti-syphilitic treatments of neosphenamine have been given.

Weekly inspection of all cafes and restaurants have been made; all food handlers are required to have physical examinations and blood tests before they may be issued health certificates by the health department.

Through the WPA, the health department is sponsoring the community sanitation and malarial control projects. Up to this time, 148 sanitary pit privies have been installed, and 10,300 linear feet of material drainage ditching completed. Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review

May 7, 1937

FIFTY THOUSAND RAISED IN STATE

Aiken County Gives \$1,168.26 to Fight Great White Plague

A total of \$50,983.38 was raised in the 30th Annual Christmas Seal sale for the support of the tuberculosis campaign by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated county associations according to the final report of the Christmas Seal sale announced this week by Bishop K. G. Finlay, state chairman.

The highest per capita sales were made by Charleston, 8c; Darlington, 7c; Richland and Georgetown, 5c each and Florence and Eastern York, 4c each.

Ninety-five percent of the funds raised by the tuberculosis seal sale is spent for work in South Carolina and 5 for the work of the National Tuberculosis Association which includes special services in this state. County tuberculosis associations are spending \$30,816.09 of the returns and the state association \$17,618.12. The programs of the county and state associations emphasize education on the prevalence, prevention and cure of tuberculosis and the

Health - 1937

Southern T. B. Conference Hears Dr. Trigg

Only Race Physician To Address Organization

RICHMOND. — The apparent susceptibility of the Negro to tuberculosis is due to the fact that he is denied the things that tend to raise one's resistance at home, at school, in the parks, and at the beaches, that other races are provided with," the Southern Tuberculosis Conference and Southern Sanatorium Association were told at its annual meeting last week.

Speaking before the medical section on Friday morning, Dr. Frank Ryder Trigg of Norfolk declared that the disease was unknown to the Negro in his native land, and he has been kept in ignorance and poverty and denied proper school advantages. Such clinics as are available are often so bad as to preclude a second visit, he said.

"The Negro may be more susceptible to Tuberculosis than any other race, but I doubt it," Dr. Trigg said. "Taking parallel cases I very seriously doubt it. The expectancy rate in the Negro during the past 15 years has been much higher in than in the white race, because more Negroes have been living on a par with the average white person.

"I also doubt that the death rate would be any higher if the Negro were provided with all the things that tend to raise one's resistance at home, at school, in the parks, at the beaches, etc. that other races are provided with.

APPEARS OVER RADIO

Dr. Trigg was one of four physicians presenting papers before the medical section of the conference on Friday, the third day of the meeting. On Friday night the Norfolk physician delivered an address over Station WRTD along similar lines.

Dr. Trigg described housing con-

sitions which the Negro is forced to tolerate, and said that the race has to pay a higher purchase price for property, more taxes, and that test, to guard her against intruders are exorbitant. He told howtion.

scores of colored persons are forced to seek sunshine, and air their babies in their arms, and other de-sirable living conditions affecting he race.

"Other things that have caused so many Negroes to have Tuberculosis in the family, and a colored girl of the adolescent age would been incorrect diagnosis and hobby working in the house and be per-sones," he said. "During the early years of my practice there was a patient, innocently and ignorantly, tended on the part of most prac-titioners to give all Negroes Tuber-culosis developed, not in culosis when they were uncertain about their diagnosis, and especial-ly when they were uncertain about Dr. Trigg praised the City of their diagnosis, and especially Lynchburg for finally providing a when the patient was thin and park and swimming pool for Ne-groes, "just before it celebrated its a large number of their patients sesquicentennial." Norfolk, Tuberculosis because they had "endowed with miles of beaches," complex, or probably for providing its Negro population with a municipally-owned bathing beach.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES "We should also mention the inadequate facilities provided for our group for the treatment of Tuber-culosis, although we are more suscep-tible and die more rapidly," the speaker continued. "In the face of these facts and figures we should have more beds, but we are ac-tually provided with far fewe

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN

The Norfolk physician concluded that there is a tragic lack of sanatoria and sanatorium beds for the care of tubercular Negroes; that the Negro needs preventoria as well as sanatoria; that he is com-pelled by city and state laws to remain an easy prey to tuber-culosis; under the present setup of state and city laws, and also public opinion, he necessarily becomes a bad insurance risk, as well as a menace to his community.

"Under health and institution provided for the care of the sick. Dr. Triggs' recommendations I would like to mention institutions for the feeble-minded. Virginia Employment of more trained Negro physicians in state sanatoria provides no such institution for colored people, and consequently for tuberculosis; making of, and they are let alone and allowed to enforcement of laws requiring run wild, and multiply their kind proper disposition and care of tuber-culosis; under the present setup of state and city laws, and also public opinion, he necessarily becomes a bad insurance risk, as well as a menace to his community.

for the feeble-minded. Virginia Employment of more trained Negro physicians in state sanatoria provides no such institution for colored people, and consequently for tuberculosis; making of, and they are let alone and allowed to enforcement of laws requiring run wild, and multiply their kind proper disposition and care of tuber-culosis; under the present setup of state and city laws, and also public opinion, he necessarily becomes a bad insurance risk, as well as a menace to his community.

"Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-en general of the United States Public Health Service, while on a visit to Norfolk a few days ago was asked by a citizen whether or not per-coverage from municipal state and sons employing a Negro maid federal agencies just as other citi-should insist that she take the Was-zens; that a Negro physician be serman test, replied: 'It would be appointed on the staff of every city

line. Dr. Trigg described housing con-a good practice, but the maid has and federal health department.

Health-1937

"CLEAN-UP WEEK" SET APRIL 25-MAY 1 HERE

Chamber Of Commerce Committee Plans For Drive

The Chamber of Commerce "Clean-up Fix-up and Paint-up" committee meeting yesterday in the City Beautiful Commission and city officials, set dates for the annual city rejuvenation drive.

Morgan Garrott, committee chairman, was authorized to appoint an executive committee to draw up plans for the clean-up, fix-up and paint-up drive. Dates for the drive fall during the national "Better Homes Week."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

March 21, 1937

NEGRO ESSAY CONTEST

Tuberculosis Society Makes Effort to Reduce Spread of Disease

In an effort to reduce the high tuberculosis death rate among negroes, the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society is conducting an essay contest among students of Memphis negro high schools. Mrs. W. J. Harrell, executive secretary, announced yesterday. The local competition, which closes about the middle of next month, is part of a nation-wide contest sponsored by the national association.

With material from leaflets and reference matter furnished by the society, the students have been assigned the subject, "Tuberculosis Among Negroes." Three cash prizes will be made, \$10 first, \$7.50 second and \$5 third. Winning papers will be entered in the state contest and state winners will be represented in the national contest, Mrs. Harrell said.

Judges have not yet been selected, but they will be negro doctors and educators. Ernest Ball, superintendent of the Memphis Board of Education, is co-operating with the tuberculosis society.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean—*Mng*

March 29, 1937

NEGRO BIRTH RATE FAR BEHIND DEATH

Dr. Lentz' Report Shows White Population Has Kept Balance.

of Nashville, was only 42 per cent of the rate among whites, while the death rate of negroes was twice as high as that of whites. It is shown by the annual report for 1936 of the Davidson County department of health, released today by Dr. John J. Lentz, county health officer.

The population of the county, excluding Nashville, is estimated at 83,468, proportioned 72,609 whites and 10,859 negroes, in the City school children have entered for the year was 932 of which 877 applications for the "slogan" were whites and 55 negroes. This test." Prizes of \$20 and \$10 for both Commission and city officials, set is an average rate of 11.17 births per 1,000 total population, divided per 1,000 white and negro schools will be April 25 to May 1 and dates for the annual city rejuvenation drive.

12.08 per 1,000 whites and 5.06 per 1,000 negroes.

The total number of deaths for the year was 884, of which number 680 were whites and 204 negroes. This gives an average death rate per 1,000 population as follows: total, 10.59; whites, 9.37; negroes, 18.79.

The heavy tuberculosis death rate among negroes is shown to be a potent factor in the relatively high death rate of that race in the county. The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, as reported to the county health department, was 120, including 75 whites and 45 negroes. The rate per 100,000 population was:

White—males 31.06, females 18.39; negroes—males, 78.46, females, 138.86. Total death rate per 100,000 population, 49.12.

The report shows, however, that of the large total of tuberculosis deaths reported as occurring in the county, only 41 were residents of the county proper. The Davidson County Tuberculosis Hospital is located outside the city of Nashville, and its heavy list of deaths is therefore reported to the county health department; but this figure shows that of the total reported, there are twice as many residents of the city as of the county proper.

Deaths from heart disease during the past year doubled those from the next highest cause, which was cerebral hemorrhage. Heart disease claimed 150 victims, or 180 per 100,000. Cerebral hemorrhage took 73 lives, or 87 per 100,000. Cancer came third, with 63 deaths, a rate of 75 per 100,000.

There were five deaths from typhoid fever, and three from diphtheria and one from whooping cough, but none from measles and scarlet fever.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

April 27, 1937

MEMPHIANS RESPOND TO CLEAN-UP PROGRAM

The birth rate for negroes in Davidson County, outside the city

of Memphis, was only 42 per cent of the rate among whites, while responded to the Chamber of Commerce and City Beautiful Commission sponsored campaign to spring clean the city for the annual Cotton Carnival.

Conducted in conjunction with National Better Homes Week, the drive is being supported by Parent-Teacher Associations, Council of Civic Clubs, city officials and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

City school children have entered

for the year was 932 of which 877 applications for the "slogan" were whites and 55 negroes. This test." Prizes of \$20 and \$10 for both

Commission and city officials, set is an average rate of 11.17 births per 1,000 total population, divided per 1,000 white and negro schools will be April 25 to May 1 and dates for the annual city rejuvenation drive.

Drive officials have distributed approximately 53,000 suggestion cards in city schools for children to take home to parents. The cards suggest ways to clean up, fix up and paint up for the carnival season.

City garbage trucks are working at capacity speed, hauling 600 tons of refuse a day to dumping grounds.

Publicizing the campaign will be high death rate of that race in radio speakers and special luncheon

the county. The total number of speakers. Billboards, street car bu-

llets, street signs and banners have been put out.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times

November 14, 1937

THE TUBERCULOSIS RATE.

The disgraceful position which Chattanooga occupies in regard to tuberculosis, and opinions by au-

thorities as to the reasons for it, are reported by Mr. Rufus Terral

Chattanooga are factors which in

Page One of The Times this morning. The effect of all these figures and all these opinions is to

blast away the easy excuses that living in dirt and poverty, cannot

oftentimes be made and to lay the blame squarely at the door of the There, it is weak. But it has its

citizenship of the city. One of the strength. It can hold back the easiest and commonest excuses in growth of a city with a force

the South is to attribute high mortality from tuberculosis to the Negro can muster to push the city forward.

population. There is just enough appearance of reasonableness in this in part. Sufficient food and segre-

argument to make it dangerous. For gation are two of the first signposts

example, Chattanooga has a little along the road. Surely these are more than twice as many deaths objectives which it will not tax the

from tuberculosis as Knoxville, and resources or the wisdom of a com-

it has about twice as many Negroes munity to reach. And after them as Knoxville. So far the facts seem there are the other signposts of

to support the argument that the housing with cleanliness and plenty size of the colored population is the of air and sunshine; of public in-

cause of the high death rate. But struction; and of the other elements in Knoxville, there are 113.3 fewer which make health in a community.

deaths among Negroes to the 100,000

of population than there are in

Chattanooga. It is granted that the

WOMEN LEARN HOME HYGIENE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times

May 19, 1937



A Red Cross class for instruction of colored women in home hygiene and care of the sick is pictured above, working under Urania Malcolm, colored nurse in the city health department, who is acting as a volunteer instructor for the Chattanooga chapter. The course covers planning of a healthy home and methods of caring for the sick. The above picture shows a demonstration of the proper method of bed-making. The group was organized with assistance of H. W. Tyler, TVA educational worker for colored, and the Rev. J. B. Barber.

Health - 1937

Texas.

VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG NEGROES

By DR. R. T. HAMILTON, Guest Editor

It is well that a discussion of venereal diseases has ceased to be taboo in polite society and can be discussed with propriety in newspapers. Recently a three days National Conference was held in Washington on the control of these diseases. It was stated that in the United States 20,000,000 suffer from venereal afflictions—about sixteen percent of the population. No wonder the President felt called upon to write the United States Public Health Conference to encourage consideration of venereal diseases as a problem of major importance.

The Dallas Morning News last year waged a fine campaign against these diseases that was informing to the public and that did an untold amount of good. Largely as a result of this campaign the Dallas Department of Health, with Federal aid, will soon open a clinic at Parkland Hospital, with experts in charge, where those suffering with these diseases may be treated until cured, free of charge or at nominal cost.

All of this is of special interest and significance to Negroes. As ugly as the facts are, we must admit that a larger proportion of Negroes are afflicted with venereal diseases than whites. There are reasons for this, both social and economic, for which the Negro is not entirely to blame. We readily admit that in the higher brackets of social life there will hardly be found a larger percentage of Negroes suffering with these diseases than in a similar group of whites; but taking the race as a whole the Negro percentage is much larger than that of white people. One of the main reasons for this, as most doctors can testify, is that the average Negro patient afflicted with syphilis will take treatment only so long as local manifestations, the score, the rash, are evident. Whereas, it takes months and sometimes several years of almost constant treatment to eradicate completely the germ of syphilis from the system. The white patient more often follows through until all tests show him cured.

Moreover, the germ of syphilis plays an important part in the big mortality rate of the Negro, that is evident almost everywhere. It retards the cure and complicates any other disease with which an individual may happen to fall a victim. Often it is the determining factor between life and death. There are two hundred and twelve causes of deaths, other than syphilis and gonorrhea, named on the International List of Causes of Deaths. An individual afflicted with syphilis in any of its stages who falls a victim to any of these diseases or causes of death, is at great disadvantage as to his cure or recovery because his case is complicated by the presence of the germ of syphilis in his blood stream.

Up to December 15, 1936 in Dallas, according to the record of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there were 71 deaths caused by venereal diseases—42 of these deaths were Negroes, and Negroes constitute only about fourteen percent of the population. The record for 1935 was just

as bad. What is true of Dallas is true of other cities of the State and country, as records will reveal.

Here is a problem for Negro doctors, social service workers, and health authorities everywhere.

PHYSICIANS OF TEXAS TO HOLD AN INSTITUTE

Call
Principal Banks of Prairie
View Has Offered

Assistance

SAN ANTONIO.—An invitation has been extended Dr. M. L. Preacher, well known local physician, to attend a meeting, to be held in the office of the Texas Tuberculosis association, San Antonio, Saturday morning, January 16, to plan a program for a proposed institute for Negro physicians of Texas.

The Texas Tuberculosis association has been interested in the institute and has been in conference with the heads of the departments of infant and maternal welfare, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases of the state health department, cooperation of these divisions of the state health organization was assured if such an assembly be held.

To Meet Three Days
It has been suggested that a three-day meeting, devoted to the subjects of tuberculosis, syphilis, and the high infant death rate among Negroes, would be very worthwhile.

Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View State college has offered the facilities of that institution for this meeting. In planning for the program, Miss Nichols has stated that the best speakers in the state, both Negro and white, will be sought. According to Miss Nichols, several Negro doctors, to whom the institute idea and program has been mentioned, have heartily approved

Health - 1937

Virginia
6

Danville, Va., Register
May 25, 1937

ILLOGICAL, INCONSISTENT, SELF-CONTRADICTORY

If Dr. S. E. Hughes was surprised by our editorial in which we replied to his argument that the proposed sanatorium for tubercular Negroes should not be built at or near Hilltop Sanatorium, we were no less surprised by his second letter in which he indicates that he thought his first letter had convinced us that our attitude was wrong. After all, we had written five editorials advocating the Hilltop site and, if none of them had had any effect on Dr. Hughes, we do not see how he could expect one letter to change our mind completely.

Moreover, we did not understand that in submitting his letter to us he was asking for our frank criticism. Had we known that, we would have told him that, begging his pardon, we considered his argument illogical, inconsistent, and self-contradic-

tory. For in commanding his letter we meant only that, in our opinion, he had made a valiant effort to obscure the real reason of the Hilltop authorities for opposing the location of a colored sanatorium there.

In quoting Dr. Hughes' remark, "Hilltop is not a charity institution," we took it at its face value and did not intend to misinterpret it. But we still cannot understand his argument on that point nor understand just how he differentiates between the words "charity" and charitable." As we understand it, "charitable" is merely the adjectival form of the noun "charity," derived from the same root and having the same meaning. And we still believe that Hilltop is a charity institution and that it will be more charitable if the board of directors will permit the establishment of a sanatorium for colored people there.

"Charity" is defined in our dictionary as "Christian love of one's fellow men"; "Christian benevolence"; "an act or feeling of affection or benevolence"; "good will to the poor and suffering"; "liberality to the poor, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes"; and "Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief." Nowhere do we find any definition which bears out Dr. Hughes' contention that so long as a person contributes anything toward his support the institution at which he is treated is not a "charity

institution." Nowhere do we find "Christian love" among white people and not one penny among Negroes.

Moreover, Dr. Hughes' contention that patients at Hilltop who receive six-sevenths of the funds required for their support through the "Christian love" of the people of Danville would have "a reasonable cause for complaint" if Negroes were not treated, we are willing for the management of the sanatorium to pay colored nurses less than white nurses get, to pay colored doctors less than white doctors get, to pay colored attendants less than white attendants get, and to give colored patients less attention than white patients get. Inasmuch as they have never had any treatment whatsoever we do not believe they would complain overmuch.

Pressed to their logical conclusion, the arguments that, in our opinion, he had made a valiant effort to obscure the real reason of the Hilltop authorities for opposing the location of a colored sanatorium there.
on point out a way by which Danville can take care of all its white people suffering with tuberculosis and all its colored people suffering with the disease at about half the cost of treating the white people alone under the present setup.

If, as Dr. Hughes says, colored patients require the same treatment at the same cost as white patients and if, as he says, four colored patients can be treated at a state institution for the same amount of money required to care for one patient in Danville, then it follows as simply as 2 plus 2 equals 4 that white patients could be treated at a state institution for one-fourth the cost of maintaining them at Hilltop. Therefore by sending the Hilltop patients to a pavilion at Blue Ridge Sanatorium or at Tawba Sanatorium, Danville could save more than enough money to send its colored patients to Burkeville, as Dr. Hughes suggests.

In making the statement that the treatment of colored patients would be a little cheaper than the treatment of white patients—a statement with which Dr. Hughes "emphatically disagreed"—we were aware that it could be contested. As Dr. Hughes rightly points out, colored patients "need the same comforts, the same attention, nursing care, and nourishing food that the white patients need in combating the disease." As a matter of fact they have needed all these in the past two decades when Danville was spending \$450,000 to fight tuberculosis

But as Dr. Hughes knows, as we know, and as our colored friends know, it is going to be a long time before colored tubercular patients get that same treatment. And in order for them to get some required to pay the \$2 per week fee fails to take the sanatorium to pay colored nurses less than white nurses get, to pay colored doctors less than white doctors get, to pay colored attendants less than white attendants get, and to give colored patients less attention than white patients get. Inasmuch as they have never had any treatment whatsoever we do not believe they would complain overmuch.

In regard to the question of "experts" and their recommendation that the treatment of tuberculosis be consolidated under one administration, we point Dr. Hughes again to the medical authorities of Richmond and Norfolk who have established white and colored sanatoriums at one location. In the Richmond case, particularly, we find a situation similar to the one Danville faces. There the medical authorities made the mistake of separating the sanatoriums for white and colored patients and later corrected the mistake by putting them on one site.

We point Dr. Hughes, too, to the report of the Public Welfare Committee which investigated the matter and found the Hilltop location most desirable and to Dr. R. W. Garnett, city health officer, who told the Welfare Committee that building the sanatorium at the Hilltop site would be the "ideal" solution to the tuberculosis problem in Danville.

We point Dr. Hughes, finally, to the experts consulted by members of the Hilltop board. If we have been informed correctly, the board or a member of the board consulted at least one authority when the question of locating the proposed colored sanatorium came up and was informed that the City of Richmond saved as much money in one year alone on movable equipment used at two sanatoriums located close together as it would cost to put two or three sewage disposal plants at Hilltop.

We regret that Dr. Hughes saw fit to inject the question of legal rights into the controversy. It is true, of course, that the Anti-Tuberculosis League

Newport News, Va. Press
June 29, 1937

DR. CHICHESTER CITES WORK OF HEALTH BUREAUS

Fear Great Drawback in
Tuberculosis Work in Vir-
ginia,' Speaker Tells
Welfare Institute

"Fear is the greatest drawback to the development of tuberculosis work in the State of Virginia," declared Dr. P. M. Chichester of Richmond, State director of rural health, State department of health, in his address yesterday afternoon at Ogden hall at the opening meeting of the Institute for Social Welfare which is sponsored by the Negro Organization society of Virginia.

Dr. Chichester spoke to a large assembly of students attending the Hampton institute summer school. He emphasized the importance of men and women forgetting themselves to some extent in the doing of any public service, particularly that of teaching. He outlined in some detail the functions of the various State bureaus and divisions that are under direction of the State department of health and the State commissioner of health.

Brief addresses were made by Rev Dr. M. E. Davis of Portsmouth, president of the Negro Organization society, who announced Nov. 10 and 11 the society will hold its 25th anniversary at Charlotte Court House, and by J. A. Oliver of Richmond, field secretary of the Negro Organization society, who declared that the Virginia State officers, without exception, had expressed their sincere willingness to co-operate in the institute for social welfare.

Four numbers were sung by the Hampton institute sextette.

owns the Hilltop property and that the League can forbid the erection of the colored sanatorium there. So, too, can the City Council and the Community Chest cut off Hilltop without a penny and let the Anti-Tuberculosis League support it as a private institution with its own money if it does not choose to accept public support for a worth while charity. But we believe the people of Danville who belong to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, who contribute to the Community Chest, and who pay city taxes real-South Main Street as city officials ruled that she two of her sojourn in Danville a bit more com-

ize that the right of ownership is a secondary matter could not be admitted to the City Home. Previ- ter when the people themselves support an institution through three agencies. And we hope the boardmont Sanatorium for Negroes because children are will not press this point too far, lest some property-not accepted there. But when her plight became known, when it was realized that if she were left in that overcrowded shack—where her grandmother and three other children have a hard enough time providing a sanatorium for tubercular Negroes.

organization for an institution which bars colored making ends meet—she would die a horrible death,

Though she may be too young to understand

newspapers, her grandmother—who looks after the

sick child, her younger sister, and her two aunts

owning, tax-paying colored citizen of Danville should

raise the question as to what legal right the City that overcrowded shack—where her grandmother

Council has to turn tax money over to a private and three other children have a hard enough time providing a sanatorium for tubercular Negroes.

and letters and information on the table, and settle

the question of location in a fair, rational, and

unprejudiced manner.

Yet every informed person in Danville knows

that a tubercular child does not belong at the City

Home, where no adequate provision is made for

giving her the treatment she needs and where, con-

trary to our first information, she may come into

contact with persons who might conceivably con-

tract the disease from her. Moreover, though the

plight of this child was as wretched as human

misery can prove, it was not much worse than con-

course, it would be awfully unjust to save the lives

ditions existing in other homes in our city. There

are other Negroes, young and old, suffering from some money.

tuberculosis and spreading tuberculosis whose lives

could be saved or whose last days on earth could

be made more durable if some place were pro-

vided where they could receive necessary treat-

ment.

And we wonder if the humanity which stepped

in to spare one Negro child cannot be stretched far

enough to encompass other unfortunates who, too,

qualify as an "expert" on racial prejudice.

And we

are not willing to accept what racial prejudice has

practically all our life, we believe that we can

qualify as an "expert" on racial prejudice. And we

are not willing to accept what racial prejudice has

reared in the South, having been

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NEW HEALTH AWARD OFFERED SCHOOLS IN CITY MAY DAY

Cup Replaces That Won By
Magruder; Much Improve-
ment Shown in General
Health of Students

Because Magruder school has won the cup offered the school making the greatest gain in five point students during the year three times, thereby gaining permanent possession, a new cup will be awarded at the annual May Day exercises to be held May 7, it was announced yesterday by Joseph H. Saunders, city superintendent of schools.

Three cups are awarded white elementary schools each year in connection with the school health program Jefferson and Washington schools won the cup offered for gain in five-point pupils for two years and Reed school was the winner on one occasion.

Since the inauguration of the health program, in which five-points are set as a minimum, a constant gain in the physical condition of children has been shown, figures during the last nine years reveal.

When the program was inaugurated 398, or 16 per cent of the pupils met the minimum standard requirements and last year the figures showed that 1,658, or 63.5 per cent of the children on the rolls of elementary schools met the requirements.

The five minimum points are: no defective teeth; no defect in eye-sight or correction by glasses of existing defects; no defect in hearing; no throat trouble; and of normal weight.

The three cups are awarded each year to the school having the greatest gain in five-point pupils; the school having the largest percentage of five-point pupils; and the school having the largest percentage gain in good teeth. Barclay and Sons, jewelers, awards the first cup; the Warwick County Medical society the second, and the Newport News Dental association the third.

A similar program is carried out in the Negro schools, Mr. Saunders said, with one cup being awarded each year, and figures reveal considerable improvement in the Negro schools since the program was inaugurated.

In 1927 there were 157 Negro students in the elementary schools, or eight per cent of the enrollment, who met the five point requirement, while last year there were 876, or 38 per cent of the students enrolled meeting the requirements.

The cup awarded Negro schools goes to the school having the greatest percentage of five-point students, and i-

awarded by the Ministers' alliance. Awards are made at the May Day programs. The program for white children is being held May 7 this year, while that for Negroes is being held May 14.

Mr. Saunders said the Negro exercises probably would be held on the field in the rear of the Dunbar school.

Under the direction of Charles E. Hostler, supervisor of physical education, games, drills and dances for the exercises are being rehearsed and costumes are being prepared.

The white exercises will be held at 1:30 in the afternoon with a concert by the Second Coast Artillery band.

Presentation of health awards by Mr. Saunders will follow. There will be a parade of all children taking part in the exercises, after which the various grades will go through their routines.

The Negro exercises will be similar to those in the white schools.

A LAST WORD

As members of the Public Welfare Committee of the City Council, representatives of the Hilltop Board, and delegates from the Rotary Club gather

tonight to consider the location of the proposed sanatorium for tubercular Negroes, we shall be hoping

tumors are being prepared.

The white exercises will be held at 1:30 in the afternoon with a concert decision.

If during the controversy of the past few weeks we have seemed to drift from arguing into quarreling, the transition was unintentional. All along we have been contending for a solution that would be

best for the colored victims of the disease, best for all our citizens of both races, and best for the City of Danville. If we have seemed unduly indignant, it was due to the fact that we were trying to arouse our people to the injustice of spending thousands of dollars on sick and suffering white people and nothing on sick and suffering colored people. And we do hate injustice.

But in attacking racial prejudice, which alone can explain the neglect of colored tubercular victims in the past, we have not intended to criticize anyone unjustly. We believe that racial prejudice is primarily responsible for the opposition to the Hilltop site, but we know that many fair-minded members of the Hilltop board are not actuated by their own prejudice in the matter. Many of them believe, several have told us, that they are quite willing on their part to locate the colored sanatorium close to the white sanatorium but that they do not think it would be a satisfactory plan because many people do not see things the same way they see them and could not dismiss their prejudices.

This is a reasonable objection, and in answering it we can only express our opinion, which quite possibly is not as sound as theirs. But we would like to quote a brief passage from a letter sent to us, not for publication, which may throw a different light on this phase of the matter:

No, I am not a member of the Negro race or any special advocate of any movement of theirs or anyone else's. I am a human being and for the last two years—being flat in bed with softening of the spine (not of the head, I pray!)—I've had time to think over such a gift of being a human being and how often it is disregarded through greed, slackness, or any of the legion of other things we humans are guilty of.

I've lain for several hours side by side with

Negroes awaiting my chance to go into a clinic in two of the country's leading hospitals—Duke and Johns Hopkins. They suffer. I can't say that I enjoyed my wait, but I did get a glimpse into a life I had not known before. I've been in the same semi-private room with an Indian—I cared not for this—but I was getting my chance at a bid for health. So was she. And so do all deserve this chance. Just because my disease is non-contagious (and incurable) gives me no right—nor any one else—to say one soul, black, white, or red, should be denied theirs.

If I had not had these last two years, I'd probably be one of those who read—"and pass on the other side." But I have and therefore wish to tell you that for all those that you desire to help and all that you desire to do—successful or no—we thank you, we that do nothing anymore for ourselves because we cannot.

We hope we are justified in breaking the confidence of a personal letter to this extent because we believe that this woman, who has learned during two years spent in bed with an incurable disease that we are all human beings, has said what we have been trying to say better than we shall ever be able to say it. And as the conference begins tonight, we hope that all who go into the council room will keep in their minds and in their hearts that one message—that we are all human beings who were instructed by our Father to love one another.

Whatever decision is reached in that spirit we will support with all the force at our command.